The Weekly Post.

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NO, THANK YOU, TOM.

They met, when they were girl and boy,
Going to school one day,
And "Won't you take my peg-top, dear?"
Was all that he could say.
She bit her little pinafore,
Close to his side she came,
She whispered, "No, no, thank you, Tom,"
But took it all the same.

They met one day, the selfsame way,
When ten swift years had flown;
He said, "I've nothing but my heart,
But that is yours alone."
"And won't you take my heart?" he said,
And called her by her name;
She blushed and said, "No, thank you, Tom,"
But took it all the same.

And twenty, thirty, forty years,
Have brought them care and joy;
She has the little peg-top still
He gave her when a boy.
"I've had no wealth, sweet wife," says he,
"I've never brought you fame;"
She whispers, "No, no, thank you, Tom,
You have loved me all the same."

—*F. E. Weatherby.*

WASHINGTON'S RESIGNATION.

Approaching Centennial Anniversary of a Notable Event.

(Baltimore Sun.)

Sunday, December 23, will be the centennial anniversary of Gen. Washington's formal resignation of his commission as commander-in-chief of the Continental army. The ceremony took place at Annapolis, where Congress was then in session. Owing to the mutinous conduct of the Pennsylvania troops, who had menaced that body in Philadelphia, Congress had removed in June, 1783, to Princeton, N. J. On the 4th of November it adjourned to meet at Annapolis on the 26th. No quorum, however, was secured until the 13th of December, from which date Congress continued in session at the capital of Maryland until the 3d of June, 1784, when it adjourned to meet at Trenton. Two of the most important scenes in the last act of the revolutionary drama were laid at Annapolis, in the Senate chamber of the now venerable State House—the resignation of Washington and the ratification, on the 14th of January, 1784, of the definite treaty of peace.

The British forces evacuated New York on the 25th of November, 1783, and Washington, after having made a formal entry into the city, was able at last to turn his face towards Mount Vernon and seek the rest and tranquility he had so long coveted. On the 4th of December he bade his fellow-officers assembled in New York an affectionate farewell and set out for Annapolis. His journey southward was a continuous ovation. At Trenton he was received with a formal address from the Governor and Legislature, and in Philadelphia, where he spent several days adjusting his accounts, he was treated with every mark of popular affection and esteem. On his arrival in Baltimore he was entertained at a public dinner, at which an address prepared by a committee of citizens selected for the purpose was presented to him.

From Baltimore Washington proceeded to Annapolis, where he arrived on the following day, Friday, December 19. A few miles from the town he was met by Gens. Gates and Smallwood, "accompanied by several of the principal inhabitants of the place," who escorted him to Mann's Tavern. The arrival of the commander-in-chief was announced by a salvo of artillery. After receiving at the tavern "the heartfelt welcome of all who had the honor of knowing him," he waited on the President of Congress, Gen. Thomas Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, by whom he was entertained at dinner on the following day. The Legislature of Maryland was in session at Annapolis at the time, and a joint committee was appointed to prepare an address and make the necessary arrangements for entertaining the illustrious guests. On Sunday morning Washington returned the visits of the citizens and others who had waited on him, "after which he dined, with a number of other gentlemen, with Mr. Harford"—presumably Henry Harford, illegitimate son of Frederick, the sixth Lord Baltimore, and the last proprietary of the province, who had returned to Maryland in the hope of saving something from the wreck of his property.

On Monday a public dinner was given in Washington's honor at the city ballroom, where "upwards of two hundred persons of distinction," it is said, were present, and everything was provided by Mr. Mann in "the most elegant and profuse style." After dinner a number of toasts were drank, accompanied by discharges of cannon. At night the State House, or "Stadt-house," as the Maryland *Journal* terms it, was illuminated, and a ball was given by the General Assembly, at which "a very numerous and brilliant appearance of ladies were present." On this occasion General Washington opened the ball with Mrs. James Maccubbin, whom Ridgely, in his "Annals of Annapolis," discribes as having been "one of the most beautiful women of her day." Addresses were presented to Washington from Governor Paca and the Assembly, and from the municipal authorities of Annapolis, to all of which he replied.

On Tuesday, December 23, occurred the great event of his visit—the surrender of his military commission into the hands of the body from which it had been received. The arangements for the ceremony were made by a committee, composed of James McHenry, of Maryland, Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, and Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, who discharged their duty with a punctilious nicety which left no detail of etiquette unprovided for. Among other regulations of the program it was provided that the President and members of Congress should remain seated and covered; that the answer of Congress to Washington's address should be received by the General standing, and that both on rising to make his address and on retiring Washington was to bow to Congress "which they were to return by uncovering, but not bowing." Washington was escorted into the Senate Chamber by Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress. He found a brilliant assembly awaiting him. "At 12 o'clock," says Irving in his "Life of Washington," "the gallery and a great part of the floor of Congress were filled with ladies, with public functionaries of the State and with general officers. The members of Congress were seated and covered as representatives of the sovereignty of the Union. The gentlemen present as spectators were standing and uncovered." When Washington had been seated President Mifflin informed him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might wish to make, whereupon the General rose and addressed the body, congratulating it on the happy termination of the struggle for independence, and formally surrendered his commission. The letter, together with a copy of his address, was then handed by Washington to Gen. Mifflin, who accepted it on behalf of Congress in an address, in which he extolled the services and achievements of the great leader of the revolution.

The ceremony, if we are to believe the statements of eye-witnesses, was most impressive. "Few tragedies," said the local reporter of that day in the Maryland *Gazette*, "ever drew more tears from so many beautiful eyes as were affected by the moving manner in which his Excellency took his final leave of Congress." On the following day Washington left Annapolis for his home in Virginia. He was accompanied as far as South River Ferry by Governor Paca and others "with the warmest wishes of the city for his repose, health and happiness," and reached Mount Vernon that night, which happened to be Christmas eve. On the 31st "an elegant entertainment" was given in his honor at Duvall's Tavern, Alexandria, closing a series of festivities from which he doubtless turned with profound relief to the ease and comfort and the freedom from official cares of his beautiful home at Mount Vernon.

TWO MODEST MEN.

Pen Pictures of Speaker Carlisle and Gov. Robinson of Massachusetts.

(Philadelphia Record Washington Letter.)

There are two very modest men in Washington. One is John Griffith Carlisle, of Kentucky; the other is George Davis Robinson, of Massachusetts. Carlisle has just been elected Speaker of the House. Robinson is just about to go to Boston to be inaugurated Governor of Massachusetts. I do not need to tell you that both are statesmen in the old sense of that word. Their public services have given them the popular confidence. I wish everybody knew how well the private side of their careers has matched that which the public has seen. Carlisle and Robinson have many points of likeness. Carlisle was born on a farm in Kentucky in 1835; Robinson was born on a farm in Massachusetts in 1834. Carlisle had a common school education, whereas Robinson went through Harvard College; but both taught school while they studied law, and afterward practiced it successfully. There is a closer resemblance between the men than between their careers. The distinguishing traits of each are the same. Their faces show forth the courage, honesty and impartiality of their minds. They are men of unusual ability, of course, with analytical minds, sharp, quick perceptions and great breadth of vision. But so are many men who are their inferiors. It's their fearless, impartial, honest view which has given Carlisle the confidence of the Republicans, and Robinson the confidence of the Democrats without shaking the confidence of their party colleagues. It is a good thing to talk with either of them. They make you think better of humanity, especially of so much of it as in politics. Each serves his party by serving his country in a patriotic spirit, which rebukes the pessimists. I cannot conceive a contingency in which either would do a dishonorable thing to advance the interests of his party or of himself. Both Robinson and Carlilse are earnest and industrious men. They have a way of toiling terribly when such effort is needed. Carlisle's labors during the tariff revision of last session, in committee and on the floor, were remarkably arduous. The bare fact that he was able to overthrow the arguments of specialists in every schedule in that long bill shows his wonderful powers of acquisition. I saw him take the plates and cups which Congressman Brewer, the New Jersey potter, brought on the floor to illustrate his speech in favor of high duties on pottery and use them to destroy every argument advanced by the young manufacturer. Carlisle knew more about pottery than the potter. It was just so in the case of every other subject. Of course, this remarkable acquaintance with a thousand diverse and difficult questions was only acquired by incessant study in the few waking hours of the day and night when he was not needed in sub-committee, in committee or in the House. He had his reward. Outstripping all the old authorities on his side of the House, he stood at the close of the session the acknowledge leader of the Democrats in the struggles over economic legislation, as he had in battling for the political and legal positions placed before the House by the minority. Carlisle had as many votes for the Speakership last spring as he had last Sunday night. After Congress adjourned he went quietly back to his home in Covington and resumed the practice of his profession, as calmly as though his name had never been mentioned for the Speakership. He spent the entire summer and fall in the courts. His friends fretted. "Randall is working," they said; "Cox is working. Why aren't you doing something?" "There is no need," said Carlisle; "this is not a contest of men. This is a contest of ideas. The people's candidate will be elected. I do not need the assurances of Congressmen-elect. I read the newspapers and the letters which I receive from well-informed men all over the country. I learn from them that the constituencies are for me. It follows as a sequence that a large majority of the Congressmen-elect will support me." He was right. He lost nothing by his dignified course. Robinson has done a vast deal of hard work here. He has "gone out" but little. Almost every evening after dinner he has settled down to his desk to study and to write until bedtime. Then in the morning he has been up with the canaries and at his books again. Nothing but such unceasing effort could have elevated him in three Congresses to the position of leader of his side. It is delightful to hear a man like Carlisle or Robinson, clear headed and well informed, cut with a few terse, sharp sentences a tangle in which smaller men are floundering helplessly. Their power in this regard is more remarkable to the men on the floor than to the men in the galleries, because the latter are above the fogs. Their use of this power is characteristically praiseworthy. It is always for good. Both men are sincere and filled with pure, high purposes, which entitles them to the confidence they enjoy. It is an inference from all this that they are both conservatives. All this nonsense about Carlisle's being a wild-eyed free-trader is pure rot. You might as well say that Robinson, with his veins full of good Lexington blood, was a loud-mouthed dynamite fiend. They are wise men, with strong minds and noble ends. Their private lives are models to young men in and out of politics. Better sons, husbands and fathers could not be. Their thoughts centre in their homes. It is in them that they are seen at their best. The geniality which is obscured in public by sterner attributes finds expression, and they become as charming as true and noble men always are. They have the modesty, the simplicity, the frankness and the attractiveness of greatness. Such men are the hope of the Republic.

HOW THE FARM WAS SAVED.

(Chicago Tribune.)

"Yes, Mehitable, we are ruined."

The person thus addressed—a woman past middle age, and in whose locks, once golden, the silvered footprints of time were beginning to show, marking with an unerring certainty that was almost painful the last milestone on the rugged pathway of life—looked up at her husband with an expression that strove hard to be cheerful, but in spite of all her strength of purpose there was a nervous quivering of the lips, and into the brown eyes there came a look of mingled wistfulness and sorrow that was pitiful.

Thirty years ago, when Mehitable Nonesuch had married Phœnix W. Brown, there was no handsomer bride in all the country round, and as Phœnix knelt beside her at the altar of the little chapel that stood in the dell beyond the meadow, he felt that with this woman, beautiful in form and feature as the rose and pure in heart as the lily, to guide and assist him, his life should be forever peaceful and happy. They had moved to the little farm that his father had given them, and through three decades of years, that seemed when looked back upon from the summit of prosperity and love as so many beautiful summer days, had lived together in almost perfect happiness. Two children, a boy and a girl, had been born to them and were still alive. Harold, strong, sturdy, and in the full glow of manly health and vigor, had come back from college three years ago, and was now the trusted cashier of the Baldwinsville Bank. Gwendolen, who had grown into a fair, stately girl of 20, was the light of the household. Suitors by the score had wooed her, but, while all were received kindly, the pleadings of all save one failed to move the girl's heart. Berwyck Hetherington had known Gwendolen from childhood, and between them there had long existed a pure passionless love—a flame that burned with a clear, steady radiance, as beams the soft light of the evening star—a love that cast around their lives a golden halo in whose rays both seemed transfigured and beautiful. Berwyck had told Gwendolen of his love as they walked home one beautiful October evening from the weekly meeting of the Woman's League for the Suppression of Polygamy in South Africa, and as he whispered in her ear the words that seemed sweeter than ever man had uttered and been answered with one little word, bashfully spoken in low, sweet tones, he had drawn her to him in the full, mellow light of the glorious moon that hung in the sky like a ball of molten gold and pressed on her dewy lips the betrothal kiss.

"Our lives shall always be happy, sweetheart," Berwyck had said that night as he parted from Gwendolen at the gate, and she, as he held her for one blissful moment to his breast, had twined her arms around his neck and answered him with a kiss.

Two weeks later Farmer Brown's favorite speckled cow got into the potato-bin, and when the morning sun leaped from behind the haystack its rays fell on a pallid corpse.

The potatoes had triumphed.

Like nearly every man who has tried to lead a six-months' old calf to water with the rope tied around his waist, Farmer Brown was superstitious, and the tragic death of his favorite cow made a deep impression on his mind. "Misfortunes never come in single harness," he had said to his wife the day after bossy's death as he came into the woodshed and let the deceased's hide fall with a dull, sickening thud in the corner. "We shall have more bad luck before we have better," he continued, and his words had proven true. A succession of reverses had come thick and fast upon him. Neighbor Simpson's bay steer had got into the huckleberry-patch one night, and in the morning there was a violet-colored steer, but no huckleberries. Then the popcorn crop had failed, and the mortgage placed on the farm in the hope of retrieving these losses had come due, with no money to pay it. Jasper Knuckledowntight, who had loaned Farmer Brown the money, was a relentless creditor, and unless payment was made on the morrow would foreclose. It was this knowledge that had caused Farmer Brown to utter the words with which this chapter opens. He had told his wife and children the previous evening how matters stood, and all had gone to bed with weary hearts.

"Yes, wife, we are ruined," repeated the old man—"no, not ruined," he continued, "while we have these jewels," pointing as he spoke to Harold and Gwendolen, who were entering the house together. "We are rich in their love—the greatest treasure life possesses."

"Father," said Harold, speaking slowly, "will nothing but the payment of a thousand dollars save our home?"

"Nothing," replied the old man, sadly.

"Then here is the money," continued Harold handing his father a roll of bills. That package contains a thousand dollars."

"Where did you get this money?" asked the father.

"I have robbed the bank."

For an instant not a word was spoken. Farmer Brown was the first to break the silence. "Is this all you took?" he asked.

"Yes."

"My God, boy! We are ruined. We must have at least another thousand."

"Why?"

"To pay a lawyer for acquitting you."

Harold's face became ashen. Great Heaven," he said slowly, "why was I so forgetful?"

"Wait," exclaimed Gwendolen, who had remained silent, until I return," and passing from the house she was soon lost in the twilight. Up the road she sped until the house of Cicero Short, who had been one of her most ardent lovers, was reached. She entered the mansion, and did not reappear for an hour. Then she walked quickly home and came into the room where her parents and brother were sitting. They looked up expectantly.

"You are saved," she said, kissing her brother as she spoke.

"How?" he asked. "What have you been doing girl?"

"I have," she answered in clear, ringing tones, "agreed to marry the State's Attorney when my brother is acquitted."

THE AMERICAN BOY.

An Interesting Study of an Ever-present Topic.

(Chicago Journal.)

What shall be done with the boys? is one of the most important questions that now confronts the American parent. The American father is censured by every census report for not raising more children, and invidious comparisons are made between his own and the family of the foreign-born citizens across the street, while for his own part he is at his wits' end to know what he shall do with the two or three rollicking young fellows already on his hands. If he is wealthy, and would be glad to see the boys go through college and adopt some one of the "learned professions" for a livelihood, the youngsters are either opposed to it themselves on general principles, or those polite callings are all so full already that there is not room even in the upper stories, where Daniel Webster is quoted as saying there are always plenty of vacancies.

If he thinks of teaching them trades he is met with still greater opposition. He can find plenty of colleges and universities in the land which will gladly undertake the pleasing task of graduating his boys for a reasonable consideration in ready cash, but if he wishes to apprentice them to some useful employment he finds opposition where he expected it. His plan is objected to, first, by the family, who do not wish to have them engage in a service that is classed manual labor, and, while the boys do not care to become lawyers, doctors, or ministers they would like something light and respectable—the last term meaning the kind of employment that involves a good living, the wearing of good clothes and the admission into good society on an equal footing with best of people. But the American parent finds upon investigation that all these pursuits are quite as full as the "learned professions," and unless he can get situations for his boys through favoritism, or by reason of his own social position, he is thrown back upon the trades, or the young gentlemen grow up in idleness and are wasting the formative and most important period of their existence.

And if he settles down upon a trade that requires two or three years of apprenticeship before the learner is proficient in it and has mastered all its details, the boy is destitute of the required tenacity of purpose requisite to accomplish the work, or perhaps the trades union will interpose its objection, and its opposition often settles the matter. Men who understand only one kind of business and expect to do their work in it have a natural repugnance to seeing it overdone, and are naturally jealous of all sorts of competition in it, and to keep others from learning it is one of the ways in which they butter their own bread. The consequence is that two results follow, namely, first, that there is a large number of American fathers who are still puzzled with the conundrum, "what is to be done with our boys?" and secondly, the American manufacturer is compelled to go to Europe for skilled workmen.

A gentleman who is engaged in silk manufacture in this country writes to a New York paper in explanation of the employment of so many foreign artisans in the silk business, and says it is one of the necessities of the situation. He finds out young men and women objecting to spending two or three years in becoming expert in the business. Of course every one with common sense sees that we are making a great mistake in not preparing ourselves to fill the ranks of skilled labor in every department where it is needed from the ranks of our own people, rather than to be obliged to depend on our too willing neighbors across the sea. And herein is another strong argument for the tariff protection of our home industries, because by such a policy the list of employments is largely increased, the opportunities for young men are greatly multiplied, and the problem in a measure solved—"What shall be done with our boys?"

A Big Skeleton.

(Charleston, W. Va., Call.)

Professor Norris, the ethnologist, who has been examining the mounds in this section of West Virginia for several months, the other day opened the big mound on Col. B. H. Smith's farm. This is the largest mound in the valley, and proved a rich storehouse. The mound is fifty feet high, and they dug down to the bottom. It was evidently the burial place of a noted chief, who had been interred with unusual honors. At the bottom they found the bones of a human being measuring seven feet in length and nineteen inches across the shoulders. He was lying flat, and at either side, lying at an angle of about forty-five degrees, with the feet pointed toward their chief, were other men—on one side two and on the other three. At the head of the chief lay another man with his hands extended before him, and bearing two bracelets of copper. On each side of the chief's wrists were six copper bracelets, while a looking glass of mica lay at his shoulder, and a gorget of copper rested on his breast. Four copper bracelets were under his head, with an arrow in the centre. A house twelve feet in diameter and ten feet high, with a ridge-pole one foot in diameter, had been erected over them, and the whole covered by the dirt that formed the mound. Each of the men buried there had been enclosed in a bark coffin.

THE days of fabulous rates of interest in California seem to be past. The savings banks in San Francisco are lending money on mortgages at 6 per cent. and paying the mortgage tax, and yet they cannot find a market for more than a third of their money.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL

TENNYSON'S income is about $20,000 a year.

THEODORE TILTON is living quietly in Paris, attending to his literary work.

THE late John A. Whitridge, of Baltimore, left an estate taxed for the value of $3,700,000.

JOHN R. BOUCHTEL'S gifts to Bouchtel College, at Akron, Ohio, aggregate about $500,000.

MR. BARNUM has bought from the King of Siam a white elephant at an alleged cost of $200,000.

THE Prince of Wales has been re-elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of England.

MISS CLARA MORRIS' receipts for seven performances in St. Louis were $8,556. Mme. Modjeska drew $7,841 for eight performances.

CAPTAIN PETER LETOURNAU, of Baltimore, has been made commander of the war-ship Boyaca, in the service of the Columbian Government.

MRS. SHERMAN, the wife of General Sherman, has organized a club in St Louis "for the study of philosophy from a Roman Catholic standpoint."

IRELAND has thirty prelates to about five million Roman Catholics, and England thirty-two to about twenty million members of the Church of England.

THE Crown Prince of Portugal is able to converse in fourteen languages and already has a private library of 40,000 volumes. He is a youth of twenty years.

MISS FANNY EVERETT, of West Foxborp, Mass., is "the oldest postmistress in America." Entering the postal service at the age of sixty years she is now eighty-two.

A MOTION to reduce the Lord Mayor of Dublin's salary from $15,000 to $10,000 has been negatived. He has a large official residence. The Lord Mayor of London has $8,000.

BOSTON'S Law and Order League never brings a suit on evidence obtained by a spy. In that way it finds places where liquor is sold, but waits for other and legitimate proofs before commencing an action.

MR. GLADSTONE has arranged to receive a deputation of working men from Derby at Hawarden Castle in the third week in December, when he will be presented with costly dessert service, subscribed for by the Liberal workingmen of Derby.

IN rebuilding Rochester, Minn, they are mindful of the tornado that recently devastated the town. They are making strong stone vaults in the cellars, large enough to contain a family and strong enough to withstand any tornado.

WILLIAM I. MARSHALL, in a lecture in Baltimore on Tuesday night, his topic being "Gold Mines," said that in the clay soil on which Philadelphia is built there are forty cents' worth of gold to the ton. He added, however, that the cost of getting the gold out would not make the business pay.

THE most successful jockey during the season just ended in England is Fred Archer, whose winning mounts number 232, this being three in excess of his previous best record—229 in 1878. He has thus accomplished the unprecedented feat of heading the list of winning jockeys for ten successive years.

GAETANO MORONI was a man of mark. From the calling of barber he entered the service of Pope Gregory XVI. and exercised much influence over him. Moroni's life work, however, was the compilation of his ecclesiastico-historical cyclopedia, of which one hundred volumes were from his own pen. His death occurred in Rome a few days ago.

LORD HARTINGTON, who led the Liberal party during Mr. Gladstone's memorable retirement, has the same taste as the Premier for the theatre, and has been frequently to see Miss Anderson. Lord Salisbury, the Conservative leader, never visits a theatre. Disraeli went only to the pantomime where he enjoyed immensely the harlequin's tricks.

MRS. MARION HARLAND writes to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* in regard to her last story, "Judith." In so doing she breaks a rule adhered to for thirty years, that she would not reply to critics. She expresses regret that her favorite character in the story, a sprightly girl, should have married a rascal, to die wretchedly, but adds that the episode was true history.

MR. EDMUNDS writes to an anti-polygamy society in Cleveland: "My views in respect of further legislation regarding polygamy are mainly expressed in the bill reported last session by the committee on judiciary, which I shall again introduce at this session, with, perhaps, some additional provisions. I have reason to believe that the legislation already adopted is operating favorably to the end desired.

TOLMAN WHEELER, of Chicago, who has already made a number of valuable bequests to the Episcopal Church, has deeded the Church a valuable tract of land in the Western division of that city, and advanced $200,000 toward the erection of a church preparatory school. The design is to be after that of Oxford, a prominent feature of the structure being a chapel and a library of 10,000 volumes.

ALPHONSE KARR was lately a guest at a dinner of some homœopathic physicans at Paris, when, after toasts had been honored to Hahnemann and to the great lights of the science now living, he was asked to propose a toast. "Gentlemen," he said, "you have drunk the health of many physicians, but there is one toast you have forgotten. Permit me to repair the omission. I drink to the health of your patients."

GENERAL DONIPHAN has a name that sounds something like that of the Greek leader, Xenophon, but the resemblance between the two goes farther—both made marches of extraordinary length. General Doniphan, at the outbreak of the Mexican war in 1846, led a band of a thousand soldiers from Fort Leavenworth to Mexico and back, eight thousand miles, in thirteen months. He lives now at Idaho Springs, a man of seventy, tall, hearty and every inch a Republican soldier.

"REPUBLICAN PARTY MUST GO."

From the eastern shores which bound us,
Unto the Western sea,
From north to south around us,
Let us sing a victory glee,
Ye Democratic legions,
All hail ye, hail hey O;
It is written on our banner,
The Republican party must go.

The party of corruption,
The party stained with fraud,
Will not retain their summit
With petitions unto God;
For their mission now is ended,
And they're marching sure but slow
To the post of Camp Surrender,
For the party now must go.

With the Dorsey-Brady column,
Turning on the golden stream,
They may try to mount the summit,
But their hopes are all a dream;
For they've read the glittering banner,
And their heads are bending low;
They have heard the awful sentence:
The Republicans must go.

Their stars which glistened brightly
Along the starry route,
Have raised the cry, "Surrender!"
We'll turn the rascals out.
For they've gambled in high places,
And their record well we know;
Turn them back, around, behind us;
Turn them out and let them go.

Their bloody shirt is fading,
And they're groping now alone;
Virginia crushed their Southern hopes;
They have lost their brave Mahone.
They've failed to reajust the South;
They have no heart to crow;
Their bosses now concede the fact—
The party now must go.

Postmasters sigh along the route,
And strive to hold the guards,
But the Democrats have shown their hand;
They hold the winning cards.
And as their ship of power goes down
They waver to and fro;
They bid their pals a fond adieu,
And with the party go.

—*By E. A. Wriaer, of Stanberry (Mo.) Sentinel.*

THE BRITISH COMMONS.

Relations of a Member of Parliament With His Constituents.

His Connection With the Executive Department and His Party.

[Boston Transcript.]

Mr. James Bryce, M. P., delivered last evening in the Sanders theatre, Cambridge, the second of his lectures on "The British Parliament," his subject being the relations of a member of that body with his constituents, with the executive department, and with his party. A member of the British parliament, said Mr. Bryce, is expected to give at least once a year, and oftener if he can, a full account to his constituents of what he has done as their representative, and his program for future action. Usually during the long vacation he makes an address, at the end of which he answers any questions that may be put to him. This practice is a comparatively new one, but it is useful, as it places members and constituents in direct communication with each other, and shows a member much more pleasantly than it might be exhibited at an approaching election what is thought of him by those whom he represents. Questions are sometimes disagreeable, but the meeting never allows its member to be imposed upon. Besides this annual meeting, a member for a large constituency is often asked to take the chair at lectures, at openings of exhibitions of fine arts, at the laying of corner-stones. His presence at the laying of a corner-stone was common forty years ago; now, as then, the tendency is to pay deference to the member of Parliament, even if he be poor, or a man of little note. A member is expected in many instances to contribute to local charities and other interests, but this is by no means universal. A member must also advance the local interests of his constituents, but happily these interests are not important. There is but little money to expend for them; demands for their benefit are generally for harbors, lighthouses, and like improvements; it is almost impossible to get a grant even for a poor university. In taxation there is very little room for any locality to have a duty put on or taken off for its interest. In this direction the member has in fact nothing to do. In private legislation the member has little to do, as all private bills go before committees which sit as courts; for a member to attempt to "lobby" a bid through such a committee would be looked upon as very improper; it would be quite as offensive to one class of his constituents as it might be pleasing to the other. Those members whose constituents are of a peculiar vocation, like hop-growing or of a commercial character, devote their attention to the promotion of those interests, and this is done largely by furnishing information to ministers, that they may know what is really desired. A member need not live in the locality which he represents, for if any local interest arises he is at once informed of it in all its bearings; moreover, if he does not live there, he is free from all local prejudice; he is like a counsel in a case having his facts in his possession. To the English mind the requirement that a man shall live in the locality which he represents is absurd. When a local question arises, party is dropped, deputations of both parties come up to the member and inform him of all facts, and at the same time he becomes pleasantly acquainted with all those whom he represents, whether politically he agrees or does not agree with them. A member must represent the opinion of his constituents. There is a theory that the parliament is a survival of those ancient forms of government that are found in two are three cantons of Switzerland and in the town-meeting of New England. Another theory is that it is a council, a body chosen to represent the quintessence of wisdom, experience, and virtue of the people. These views are different, almost opposite to each other. No doubt questions of conscience as well as of policy arise with the member who would vote one way while his constituents would have him vote the other. Theoretically this is an insoluble problem, but practically, whichever way a member may vote, he will have some of his constituents with him, while he will feel that he has heard, as they have not, the speeches on the matter. Constituents should choose men of honor and give them much liberty of action, and this is what is generally done in Great Britain. Cases may arise where a member should resign his seat, but cases in which fault is found, and they are extremely rare, are generally those in which the motives for a member's action have been sinister. Practically, the delegate theory is not strongly insisted upon.

If a member is of the party out of power, his relations with the executive are generally quite friendly; his duties will be largely the introduction of delegations to ministers. However much members may denounce each other from opposite benches, the ascernity is softened by the fact that the House of Commons is a sort of club. If a member's party is in power his relations with the Government are more important. Once government bought the member by giving place to his friends, and he kept his place by giving places to his constituents. The reform bill of 1882 practically destroyed all this; there are left but two sources of government patronage. One of these is the gift of very small places under the postoffice and customs department, which are given theoretically for life. They are of very little importance, for what do the electors care that their member has obtained and given five or six places in a year that are each worth perhaps $500 per annum? This patronage has no weight in a member's success or failure. But there are appointments that are of weight—the appointment of an archbishop or that of the Governor of a great colony. But here the greatness of the appointment, subjecting it to all sort of criticisms, strips it of all its dangers of official corruption, for no one would think of making it to oblige anybody. The great bulk of appointments are filled by competition; competitive examination is not all it might be, but it is better that those who are in public places should stay there while they are honest and efficient, and there is no member who does not regret the existence of even the little patronage that there is.

What is the relation of the member to his party? Everybody goes into Parliament pledged to support a party, and his party looks after him and knows where he is. Each party is governed by "whips." The government party has four of these, the first of whom, the Secretary of the Treasury, is the driving wheel of the locomotive. He is almost as important as the prime minister himself, of whom he is the permanent confident. The Secretary of the Treasury has under him three other "whips," whose duty it is to see that the Government always has in attendance, when it should be there, a majority. To every member of the majority is daily sent an outline of what is to be done. The opposition has but two "whips" who send out circulars only when something very important is about to happen. These circulars convey full information of the state of the impending business; those most important are called "fur-lined whips," and the one thing unpardonable in a member is to neglect to be in his place after he has received one of them. A very large part of the members of Parliament have business to attend to, hence they are not necessarily in their places at all times. Then there are men of leisure who go into politics for something to do or to give them a position. Of both these classes many only come when they are summoned, but the attendance is much larger than it used to be. When the hall of Parliament was built it was furnished with 360 seats, while a full house has 658 members; hence the hall is often crowded. But can a member vote against his party? The Conservative party with its discipline has kept its members well together. The Liberal party is much more compact than it was, but it has had generally an advance wing and a rear wing, between which individual members have had many opportunities for independence of action. It is of the highest importance that a party should be kept together, for the Government itself depends upon a majority. It thus happens that a member may feel that he should vote with the ministry even when he disapproves of a particular proposal, first because of the danger to the stability of the country of a change, and second, because he feels that to put the opposition in power would be far worse than to cast a vote for a measure that he does not fully approve. But if a member will vote with the Government on great questions he is given much latitude in small ones; hence a member's record for a session may show that he has voted more times against the Government with which he politically agrees than with it. Voting is considered of much more importance than talking; many times a member who votes with the Government says openly that its course must be changed if he is to continue to support it. Constituencies seldom complain of criticism of the Government; they do not like the desertion of a party on the eve of a critical vote. The American "caucus" system is almost unknown. The party in power has the Government, that out of power has its chosen leaders. If a speaker is to be chosen, the ministers put forth a man over whose election there is seldom a contest. In 1876, when Gladstone resigned the leadership of the Liberal party, that party chose Lord Hartington and this is the sole occurrence of a "caucus;" the system may well be taken up, but it has not been. The tendency is to draw party ties closer; this is due to the heated political atmosphere of England and to the telegraph and newspaper, which show what each member is doing. There is also a tendency to throw the center of gravity of the House of Commons upon the people; that body is not so strong a body as it was sixty years ago, but this endeavor to ascertain the will of the people has created a demand for greater men than ever before, while at no time have the people rallied with greater loyalty around their leaders. This drawing away from the Executive and the Legislature seems to be common both in England and in America; this is the result, it is true, of the close attention given to public affairs. In this country the great question is to get good, intelligent citizens; that in Great Britain is to educate the unintelligent masses to be fit for a democratic government, which, as it is the best of all governments, is the most difficult to work well.

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TAX AND TARIFF REFORM.

Congressman HEWITT, of New York, who is pressed by the *World* with all the eloquence of a double-leaded leader for Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, gives his views on the revenue policy of this Congress in a brief interview. Mr. HEWITT is one of the largest employers of labor in mining and manufacturing in the country, and is a recognized authority in all matters connected with the metal industries. In the first place he asserts the Tariff law of the last Congress is full of blunders, injurious to the manufacturers of iron and steel, because of its hurried preparation and passage. He cites several instances, but this one will suffice:

Mr. Hewitt said that the public had been led to believe that the manufacturers were against any tariff legislation when the real fact of the situation was that trade was now suffering from the evils of the present tariff regulations. Not long ago a gentleman who is putting up a building on the site where the old *World* Building used to stand came to Mr. Hewitt's firm to make a contract with him to furnish the iron beams. This gentleman is very friendly to Mr. Hewitt and was specially anxious to make the contract with him. Mr. Hewitt gave him the lowest figures for which iron beams have been offered on this market, yet upon further examination he found that the foreign manufacturers could furnish them for a quarter of a cent a pound less than the American firm. So the contract is made abroad. The foreign manufacturer was able to undersell Hewitt's firm because of the great reduction made in the tariff upon this special article last winter.

In commenting on this, Mr. Hewitt said that the average man might think that the tariff upon iron beams should be increased for this foreign competition. The true remedy, however, would be to take the tariff off of scrap iron, so that he would have a free material with which to work. In that case he would have secured the contract above mentioned by underbidding the foreigners, and at the same time would have been able to make a profit. The objection to making scrap iron free is that there will be no market for our pig iron, but Mr. Hewitt says that we have to have a mixture of the foreign iron with the native pig iron, as there is an equal demand for them both.

This is in the line with Mr. HEWITT'S recommendations to the Tariff Commission that the duties on raw material should be largely cut down; the cost of production thereby reduced, and our manufacturers who now control the home market be enabled to enter into competition in the foreign markets. The interview says:

The legislation that Mr Hewitt will advocate will be in the nature of freer trade. He does not believe that it is proper at the present time to bring up any general discussion involving the priciples of free trade as against that of protection. The farmers were never so prosperous as they are now. There is an over-production everywhere. There never was a time in the history of the country when money could be had on call loans at so low a rate of interest. The stagnation in business comes from a glut in prosperity. Traders always suffer during such periods, and nothing would help them so much as a general calamity like a great failure of the crops or some misfortune of a similar character.

People will hardly care to purchase prosperity for special interests by a general calamity. But what Mr. HEWITT says as to the importance of freer trade in raw or crude materials is worthy of careful consideration. Some of our heaviest Pennsylvania manufacturers hold to the same plan.

One suggestion that merits considerable weight, to get rid of the treasury surplus, supposing the internal revenue system will not be disturbed, is the reduction or total abolition of the duties on sugar, with the payment of a certain bonus to sugar producers that will enable them to continue operations. Tea and coffee are admitted free of duty, and it seems to us sugar is an article of greater necessity than either, and has equal claims to the free list once the question of protecting the sugar planters is adjusted. Sugar and molasses contribute more largely to the revenues than any other article. In 1882, there was collected from this source $50,000,000 and for the fiscal year 1883, $46,000,000 tariff tax. The home product is only a tithe of the consumption. The sugar tax in reality is a revenue rather than protective tax. We imported in 1882 nearly two thousand million pounds of sugar and 35,000,000 gallons of molasses against a home production of about 180,000,000 pounds of sugar and 12,500,000 gallons of molasses. A bounty equaling the tariff tax could be paid to sugar producers and would not require more than five or six millions of dollars annually, but would remit forty millions of taxes.

This is one of the revenue suggestions made in view of possible changes in the tariff this winter, with the purpose of cutting down the treasury surplus. It will bear investigation.

THE NUTT TRIAL IN THIS COUNTY

There seems to be a desire to commit this community, which contains the jury which will try young NUTT, in his favor so absolutely that even the form of a trial would seem useless. The legal gentlemen who are retained for the defense should have an opportunity to make some reputation in the case and not enter upon it as if the result was already determined. There are plenty of level-headed citizens who believe laws were made to be observed, and that society demands for its safety that no man shall be permitted to be the sole judge, jury and executioner in his own behalf. Wilful premeditated taking of human life is murder, and the law does not recognize the right of any one to destroy it, except in self defense.

There are many cases, and this is one, where the honest indignation of a community is aroused at the wrong doer, and his punishment, although at the cost of his life, is condoned at once. This is largely sentiment, and society demands stronger safe-guards. Every man cannot be trusted with a rifle to avenge his wrongs as they may appear to him, nor the youth of the country taught to believe they will be justified in taking life because some other party was acquitted under somewhat similar circumstances. Let this trial go on in all seriousness and with becoming gravity, and whilst it is certain he will never be hanged, let all the forms of law be duly respected.

ENGLISH AND IRISH SUFFRAGE.

The forthcoming session of the British Parliament, which commences within the next two weeks, will have to deal with the important matter of a more liberal extension of the franchise. Mr. GLADSTONE'S Cabinet seems somewhat divided in opinion as to the propriety of including Ireland in the provisions of the bill which aims at widening the suffrage qualification in England, Scotland and Wales. If Lord HARTINGTON and the Whig element of the present administration—HARCOURT, DERBY and SPENCER, as distinguished from the Liberals, CHAMBERLAIN, DILKE and others—have their way, the sister island will not be included in the franchise measure promised to the people of Great Britain. Those who think with HARTINGTON that the present Irish Parliamentary party chosen on a very limited suffrage, is already a powerful and well-knit organization, sufficiently active and harassing from the British standpoint—dread the unpleasant results that would follow from any addition to the number and influence of those who follow the lead of Mr. PARNELL in the House of Commons. The representation from Ireland elected on the basis of the contemplated reform, they say, would be intensely and almost entirely national, uncompromising, and would even go beyond Mr. PARNELL'S policy, by becoming bolder and more aggressive in its demands. This is the leading objection that is urged against extending the new franchise to Ireland. Not only Conservatives (Tories) but many Liberals, says HARTINGTON in a recent speech, do not relish the idea of increasing the number of irreconcilables in the next Parliament.

The franchise in Ireland now is much more restricted than it is in England, and in Ireland too every possible hindrance that the ingenuity of the dominant faction can devise is resorted to prevent national voters from exercising their electoral rights. In English boroughs household suffrage prevails. In Irish boroughs an occupier has to be rated over £4 in order to be entitled to vote. In Ireland also the voter has to pay all cost of proving his claim against every frivolous objector. The obvious result is that those exercising the franchise in Ireland are the merest fraction of the population. Take for instance the city of Dublin with a population of 270,000 and we find but 13,000 voters, or less than one voter to every twenty of the population. In the case of counties it is still worse; the £12 voting qualification is still maintained. In a county of 100,000 population we find but 5,000 voters and more than the half of that limited number belong to the landlords and their retainers. Can this be called, in any sense, a fair measure of representation, where the great body of the people and their interests are entirely ignored? Plainly not. If Ireland is to be left out in the cold through the influence of the Whig element in the Liberal Cabinet, she has served notice beforehand that when the measure comes up in Parliament she will be heard from.

The Conservatives will oppose any measure of franchise reform, and in the contingency of Ireland being excluded, the Irish members will doubtless be driven into the ranks of the opposition as an act of retaliation on the Whigs. It is just such short-sighted and halting policies as this we have been discussing that keeps alive the spirit of discontent and rebellion in Ireland. Justice, for justice sake, is rarely done, and the remedy for acknowledged grievances is deferred until it is too late, and then it is received with neither grace nor favor. From present indications there is an excellent prospect of a lively, if not stormy session.

M'NEILL FOSTER CONTEST.

The counsel for HUGH M'NEILL confess the weakness of their case when they attempt by technicalities to prevent the investigation of the 600 illegal votes alleged to have been counted for him and by means of which he procured the certificate of election as State Senator over MORRISON FOSTER by 31 votes. The law of 1874 relating to contests for State Senator has a special provision requiring the Court to investigate and *"decide which of the candidates voted for received the greatest number of legal votes."* This is an inquiry on behalf of the people and not a suit for the benefit of Mr. FOSTER, for it might appear that Mr. SULLIVAN "received the greatest number of legal votes" and not either Mr. MCNEILL or Mr. FOSTER. And it is not probable the Court will be deterred by hair-splitting technicalities from administering the law in its spirit as well as its letter. The great fact to be disclosed is what is the actual legal vote, and for whom cast; that is what the law requires, as well as public justice and the political rights of citizens. Nothing less will sustain the dignity and vindicate the purity of the ballot box in Pennsylvania.

THE Tonquin troubles and the prospect of a war between China and France have called attention to the military power of China and the character and extent of the material resources that lie back of it. Stretching through sixty degrees of longitude and thirty of latitude; large as the United States and Mexico put together; with 4,000,000 square miles and anywhere from three to four hundred million of population; with wealth accumulated upon the resources of soil and climate since the first dawnings of history, China has, within itself, the elements of extraordinary power—greater than that of Russia. The annual revenue of the central Government of China alone has been placed by some writers as high as $400,000,000, equal to a tax of $1 for every man, woman and child in the empire. The army of China has been often estimated at 1,000,000, including the green banner men, or militia, and the regular army at from 67,000 to 270,000, organized and drilled in European style. But whatever may be the exact estimate, China certainly has the material for furnishing an army prodigious in proportions, however lacking in discipline, courage or generalship. With its resources in men and accumulated wealth, China could to-morrow, and without seriously discommoding the Empire, put in the field a host of eight millions of men as easily as the United States or France could 1,000,000. Lacking in the soldierly trait of courage, as recent wars with European powers have shown the Chinese soldier to be, yet it is easy to see that, directed by great military genius, the Chinese power might be moulded into an overwhelming force that would not only sweep every French soldier out of Tonquin but destroy British power and French influence in Eastern Asia and the south Pacific. But all this great power is measurably nullified by the absence of courage and military skill.

SIXTY-TWO degrees below zero is summer in Manitoba according to the authorities in that section, who aver that in their dry atmosphere cold is not more severely felt at 30° below zero than it is at zero in the humid air of Great Britain, and that building operations are carried on all winter. This might be true, but some TOM OCHILTREE corresponding with the Kansas City *Times* talks about the inhabitants of that region playing around their front porches in their bare feet and shirt sleeves, with the thermometer registering 50 to 60 below zero, and states:

The thermometer at 2° below freezing point in England causes far more discomfort than when it is 62° below in Manitoba; and, in fact, the lower the thermometer goes the less is the cold felt, owing to the extraordinary quantity of oxygen in the air. It is no uncommon sight in Manitoba, when the mercury registers 50° or 60° below zero, to see settlers walking about in bare feet and with shirt sleeves rolled up, enjoying to the fullest extent the ozone in the atmosphere, and instead of building operations being suspended in winter, it is a remarkable fact that as the cold increases building work increases, and the mortar becomes so plastic as to render it a work of considerable difficulty for the bricklayers to spread it properly. In December and January, when the day's ploughing is finished, the settlers are constantly in the habit of allowing the fires to go out in the evening, while they sit outside on the porches in the warm winter moonlight and listen to the delightful warbling of the nightingale in the neighboring woods.

THE new plan proposed by Senator FRYE for representation in the Republican National Convention, is a move for BLAINE and against ARTHUR. It embodies State and district representation as heretofore, but with the added basis of allowing certain additional delegates in proportion to the Republican vote. The number of delegates on the present basis is 820, and upon the new basis would be 870. By it the Northern States would gain 113 delegates and lose two, and the Southern States gain none and lose 61. This is to meet and mitigate Mr. ARTHUR'S solid South, with 306 delegates to start on, needing but 105 additional ones to control the Convention. That is, should Mr. ARTHUR go into the Convention with the solid South and New York, he would only have to pick up thirty-three among the office brokers of the Northern States. He could do this easily. We earnestly hope the President may succeed in bagging the nomination. It is due to him. No Vice President, accidentally succeeding, has ever been a candidate. Let Mr. ARTHUR try.

O'DONNELL, the slayer of the informer CAREY, if the law takes its course will be executed next Monday. London dispatches indicate there is little hope of a reprieve or commutation, and Minister LOWELL is busy with his dignity rather than humanity. On Saturday a delegation of Congressmen, headed by S. S. Cox of New York, waited on the President asking his good officers to secure a postponement of the execution, to permit further efforts to be made to save O'DONNELL. Mr. Cox denounced the proceedings of the British court as "mockery of a jury trial and a scandal of justice." The President in reply said the Department of State would at once telegraph Minister LOWELL to make all possible inquiry regarding O'DONNELL'S citizenship, and he (the President) would take whatever action he could with propriety.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

WHAT rate of premium did the Dollar Savings Bank pay for the thirty year five per cents recently issued, is frequently asked.

THERE are salary grabbers and salary grabbers, which the people will distinguish by their several names when the time arrives for voting.

FIVE men have been hung by lynch law in Nebraska for horse stealing, a much more dangerous crime in the West than homicide. Humanity rates cheaper on the frontier than horse flesh.

THE New York *Times* (Republican) says "J. WARREN KEIFER is a shameless and corrupt man." And yet the Republican members of Congress, knowing his infamous record, voted for him for Speaker.

THE Legislature adjourned *sine die* at noon yesterday. CAMERON'S power in the Senate cost the State $600,000, defeated apportionment and perpetuated a thieving, disfranchising gerrymander. That is the epitaph of the politically defunct members.

SPEAKER CARLISLE is getting three hundred letters a day of advice and caution. The *World*, which opposed RANDALL, is insisting CARLISLE believes in incidental protection. MCDONALD, of Indiana, is also getting on that platform, and WATTERSON will be there before long.

SENATOR MCNEILL it is estimated devoted about twenty days to the duties of the extra session, yet he collected for full time and incidentals, some nineteen hundred dollars, or at the rate of about a hundred dollars a day. Considering the quality, Mr. MCNEILL is an expensive Senator.

WE have had many requests for Senator GORDON'S speech, in vindication of Governor PATTISON'S veto of the salary bill, and print it elsewhere. The veto message and the speech don't leave much ground for the members to stand on. Most of them are taking every penny the law allows, while others are returning the per diem for the eleven days' recess and mileage.

MR. TILDEN will not go to the West Indies this winter in a yacht, with a party of friends. Nor will he set apart his Gramercy Park residence as a public library. The old statesman will take his own time, and attend to these things in his own way. The reporters are cutting up his estate and anticipating his last will and testament in a remarkable way.

MR. WALLACE, of the Columbiana, (Ohio) district, contesting the seat of MCKINLEY in Congress, should have an early hearing and prompt decision. The way the latter got the certificate was by rejecting ballots for WALLACE having on them only his initial and surname. The same class of ballots were counted for MCKINLEY, and made up his *eight* majority.

GOVERNOR PATTISON has filled the vacancy in the Mercer judicial district by the appointment of G. G. MEHARD, Esq., as Judge MCDERMITT'S successor. The appointee is the law partner of Hon. JAMES A. STRANAHAN, and although quite a young man for judicial honors, is said to be exceptionably well qualified in temper and attainments for the bench.

THERE is a strong indication that the anti-Chinese legislation of Congress is not going to have the effect of keeping the Chinese question out of American politics. Already the Pacific Coast Senators and Representatives of the present Congress are taking counsel together with regard to the preparation of a supplementary Anti-Chinese bill with a view to heading off the Chinamen who have found ways to evade the provisions of the present bill.

GENERAL SHERMAN puts the point well, when, referring to newspaper inventions as to certain alleged opinions of his, he says: "A contradiction simply increases the vanity and self-esteem of the smart boys of the press, whose imaginations are better than their judgment, and who claim the noble privilege of invention, or what used to be called 'lying,' leaving the victim the humiliating right of denial or explanation." Still the General denies the insinuation.

SPEAKER CARLISLE is not likely to announce his committees until the House is ready for its holiday adjournment, about the middle of next week. The duty is a laborious and delicate one, and is made more so than usual by the increased membership, and the large number of new representatives. It is believed Mr. MORRISON will head the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. RANDALL that on Appropriations, and Mr. TUCKER, of Virginia, the Judiciary Committee.

THE sudden spasm of civil service reform that has struck the Republican Senators comes on the political wayfarer like an oasis in the desert. The trouble is not Reform, but MAHONE. He wants his share, and Senators are disposed to shake his pretensions. MAHONE holds the key that unlocks the spoils. DON CAMERON is in Europe, unpaired on the election of officers, and with Mr. ANTHONY'S absence the Republican strength in the Senate is reduced to 36, with 36 Democrats and 2 Mahoneites. A majority of the Senate, necessary to organize, consists of 39 Senators. These figures explain the virtue.

TWO Democrats, Senator GORDON and Representative CRAWFORD, of Philadelphia, who turned their full pay, mileage, allowances, etc., into the State Treasury, merit more than the incidental notice in the dispatches. These gentlemen, especially Senator GORDON, have been untiring and constant in attendance and the performance of their duties. They are poor men, both. GORDON, a young lawyer, with only the capital of brains and genius, and CRAWFORD, a working mechanic. Yet they both turned the *nineteen hundred dollars* accruing to them under the appropriation law, into the State Treasury.

JUDGE STOWE laid down some very good law and common sense Friday on the trial of a railroad conductor and brakeman for a brutal assault in expelling a passenger from a train. Railway officers have necessarily large powers, and no one complains of their proper administration. They are necessary to the safety of passengers; but when a conductor goes outside and uses needless force, seasoned with hot temper and brutality, he should be taught a lesson that all in that line of duty may profit by. Conductors are often sorely tried, but that is no reason they should have free license to batter and maul.

THE cool way Secretary FOLGER disposes of the schemes, of WHARTON BARKER, and BLAINE, of Maine, to get rid of the treasury surplus, is refreshing. In his annual report the Secretary says:

As elsewhere suggested, it should not be assumed that the surplus in the treasury will be consumed by lavish expenditures for objects of doubtful expediency or legality, or that the scheme which has been proclaimed of exacting money from the people for the purpose of returning it to them by filtering distributions through State governments will find any favor with the people.

"Filtering distributions" is good. BLAINE cooked his goose in his demagogical letter to the gay enticer of the Philadelphia *Press*.

STANDARD TIME has proved to be so incovenient in Columbus and Cleveland that the Councils of those Ohio cities have votd to return to the local standard of solar time. Local time still prevails in Cincinnati and Chicago, and the authorities of Louisville are daily importuned to reinstate solar time, by which most of the factories of that city continue to run. There is general complaint in Pittsbuegh that the railroads in their time cards of the arrival and departure of trains do not give the local as well as the standard time. The adoption of standard time has very few advocates. The general impression is that the railroads are asking a little too much, in endeavoring to control such an important matter as the time of the country, regardless of Old Sol's whereabouts.

SENATOR VEST explains to a St. Louis editor that while he believes it the duty of the legislators to submit the prohibition question to the people of Missouri if a majority of the people have manifested a desire for such submission, still, he says:

I consider prohibition by the State, as advocated in Missouri, undemocratic, wrong in principle, impracticable, and, if adopted, the prolific source of perjury, disregard of law, and social meanness. * * * Let me say, once for all, that local option, as it has existed in Missouri for years, and high license furnish, in my judgment, the only sensible and practicable solution of the liquor question. * * * Prohibition is not the road to temperance, and experience demonstrates it. It neither educates temperance or enforces it, and notwithstanding the opinions of many good and zealous people, the result will be the same, until human nature ceases to be what it has been through all the ages, and will be to the end.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION!

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—In Maine there are now over 100,000 depositors in savings banks, and their deposits have increased from $23,277,000 in 1881 to $31,371,000.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

MR. ARNOLD made $2,000 by his three lectures in Boston.

MR. GRESHAM, the Postmaster General, denies a rumor that he is about to resign.

Vanity Fair is the only London newspaper published at so high a price as twenty-five cents.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S son, now in the Legation in London, receives great attention in the highest English society.

MR. IRVING will pass Christmas week in Baltimore, where Mr. Wyndham is booked to appear during the same period.

THE interest on the English national debt amounts to thrice the estimated income of all the members of the House of Peers.

THE result of the opening of St. Gothard railroad is shown to be that French trade with Italy was $2,000,000 less than in 1881, and Italian trade with Germany $18,000,000 more.

MGR. CAPEL intends to linger as the guest of Mrs. Turnure, in New York, until after Christmas. He will lecture there thrice, his topics being "Marriage" "Divorce" and "Family."

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S autograph, at the sale of the library of the late Joseph J. Cooke, of Providence, R. I., fetched $12; that of Roger Williams, $40; Thomas Jefferson's, $4, and that of Georgo IV,, $72.

MR. ARTHUR has given up his residence at the Soldiers' Home and is fully installed in the White House for the winter. It is expected that Mrs. McElory and other relatives will spend the holiday season at the White House.

QUEEN VICTORIA is passionately fond of baked apples. The walnut is another favorite of hers. She has a dish of these nuts constantly prepared, with the shells removed and every bit of brown skin taken off, leaving the nut white and whole.

THE German army horse-buying commission have this year bought, in 449 markets, 7,054 horses, at an average of $170. The highest paid was $350; the lowest, $75. Six thousand six hundred and thirteen are three-year-oids; the rest older.

ON November 20 a fine branch of lilac was gathered in a garden at Steep Hill, in the Isle of Jersey on the same tree were many other branches in full flower. The apple and pear trees were also in blossom, and ripe strawberries were plucked which had grown in the open air. "The fact," says the *Debats*, "is miraculous in the latitude of Normandy."

OVER forty tons of poultry in the hands of Boston dealers soured during Thanksgiving week, and three-quarters of it was purchased for canning houses, who claim that although it would not keep for many hours, and was unsalable in the retail market, it was just as good as the dryest and freshest after being treated to a saleratus bath.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES' birthplace, the "Old Holmes House," at Cambridge, is to go, the Harvard University buildings crowding it out of existence. It was built in the year 1638 or thereabout. One of its owners, Jonathan Hastings, who lived in it from 1737 to 1742, is said to have originated the word "Yankee," using it to express excellence, speaking of a "Yankee good horse" or "Yankee good cider," and the students are supposed to have disseminated the word.

MEDICAL men have for some time arrived at the conclusion that consumption is infectious. The matter has been taken up in a very practical way in the German army, in which the disease is stated to be very prevalent. All soldiers suffering from it are isolated, and, to prevent any possible infection, on no account are they to be allowed to associate with patients suffering from pneumonia or acute bronchitis,, while special means are to be taken for the disinfection of the *sputa* in infectious cases.

THE number of persons killed by wild animals and snakes in India last year was 22,125, against 21,427 in the previous year, and of cattle, 46,707, against 44,669. Of the human beings destroyed, 2,606 were killed by wild animals, and 19,519 by snakes. Of the deaths occasioned by the attacks of wild animals, 895 were caused by tigers, 278 by wolves, 207 by leopards, 359 by jackals, and 202 by alligators; 18,591 wild animals and 322,421 snakes were destroyed, for which the Government paid rewards amounting to 141,653 rupees.

SUNDAY, the 23d of the present month, will be the hundreth anniversary of the surrender by Washington of his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the federated colonies—a most dramatic incident, of which Annapolis was the scene. The ceremony of returning to Congress the powers which he might have chosen to retain for the furtherance of his own paivate ambition cannot have failed to be as impressive to the little audience gathered in the State House at Annapolis as it has always since seemed to students of our history the world over. "Few tragedies," the chronicler of the time confesses, "ever drew more tears from so many beautiful eyes as were affected by the moving manner in which His Excellency took his final leave of Congress."

THE Chicago *Times*, the great Independent paper of the West, warmly commends the election of Carlisle, and gives a bit of encouragement to the Democracy. Its Springfield correspondent writes as follows:

It is manifest to any one who is unprejudiced that the Democrats believe that they can, with a good ticket, carry Illinois next year. There is a general sentiment in favor of Colonel William R. Morrison for Governor. It is insisted that he can control the elements which it is necessary for the Democrats to gather to compass the defeat of the Republicans.

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NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

TWO sportsmen of Johnstown were fined $25 each yesterday for hunting on Sunday.

IT is said counterfeiters are flooding certain portions of Armstrong county with spurious half dollars.

AT Coshocton, Ohio, last night, Joe Richardson mortally stabbed Wm Parrish in a saloon fight.

AMOS FIRST was instantly killed yesterday at Loudenville, O., while digging a trench, by the earth caving in on him.

REV. JOHN RISHER, a local Methodist preacher living in Steubenville, Ohio, dropped dead yesterday morning from apoplexy.

A NEW railroad from Broadford to the Trotter coke works, in Fayette county, a distance of three miles, is to be built shortly.

MAGGIE MORAN, a servant girl in Youngstown, O., blew out the gas in her room upon retiring the other night. She will probably die.

ALLIE ROUSE, an eleven-year-old boy living near Hillards, O., was instantly killed Saturday by being struck by a train near Newcomerstown.

ON Wednesday night some one secretly gave a young man named John Phillips, of Beech Cliff, a dose of morphine, which came near resulting fatally.

JUST after Mrs. Langtry and party left Connellsville on Saturday, on their way to Uniontown, some person threw a stone through a window of her car.

YESTERDAY morning Wm. Percy, a section hand on the P., McK. & Y. R. R., was run over by an engine at Dawson, Fayette county, and badly hurt.

THE saw works of Emerson, Smith & Co., at Beaver Falls, and the ax works of Hubbard, Bakewell & Co., have reduced their working time to eight hours per day

GOTTLIEB FEITNER, an old farmer living near Steubenville, O., while in that city yesterday with a wagon load of farm products, fell from the wagon and broke his neck.

YESTERDAY morning the barn of the Conneaut Lake House, at Evansburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Three valuable horses and a large quantity of grain were burned. Loss, $5,500; no insurance.

THE postmaster at Morgantown, W. Va., F. A. Deering, was robbed of a tin box containing $340 while on his way home from the office Thursday night. The thief grabbed it from his hand and escaped in the darkness.

THE other day Samuel McGaughey, a resident of Apollo, while performing acrobatic feats at Kittanning, dislocated some bones of his neck. Paralysis of the body followed and on Friday he died from the effects.

AN application to admit Gen. Blakely to bail, for being connected with the Murraysville riot, was refused by Judge Hunter, at Greensburg, Saturday, until he could bring bondsmen to that county and have them acknowledge their recognizance in that court. Bowser, who was refused admission to bail, was taken to the jail department of the County Home on Saturday.

THE suit of Thomas Mears against the Humboldt Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, for alleged malicious prosecution on a charge of arson, claiming $50,000, is on trial in Steubenville, O. The defendant company had a risk upon the distillery of plaintiff, which was destroyed by fire in 1874. Afterward an agent of the company had Mr. Mears arrested, charged with causing the building to be burned for the insurance. At a hearing he was discharged and the policy paid.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—Dr. S. B. Myers says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility, loss of appetite and want of strength."

—Mount Auburn, in Cambridge, Mass., is not a very large cemetery, but it is a very beautiful one. Among the dead buried there are Sumner, Choate, Agassiz, Longfellow, Everett, Charlotte Cushman, and Margaret Fuller.

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FORWARD.

Let me stand still upon the height of life;
Much has been won, though much there is to win;
I am a little weary of the strife,
Let me stand still awhile, nor count it sin
To cool my hot brow, ease the travel pain,
And then address me to the road again.

Long was the way, and steep and hard the climb;
Sore are my limbs, and fain I am to rest;
Behind me lie long sandy tracts of time;
Before me rises the steep mountain crest;
Let me stand still; the journey is half done,
And when less weary I will travel on.

There is no standing still! Even as I pause
The steep path shifts and I slip back apace;
Movement was safety; by the journey laws
No help is given, no safe abiding place,
No idling in the pathway hard and slow;
I must go forward, or must backward go!

I will go up, then, though the limbs may tire,
And though the path be doubtful and unseen;
Better with the last effort to expire
Than to lose the toil and struggle that have been,
And have the morning strength, the upward strain,
The distance conquered, in the end made vain.

Ah, blessed law! for rest is tempting sweet,
And we would all lie down if so we might;
And few would struggle on with bleeding feet;
And few would ever gain the higher height
Except for the stern law which bids us know
We must go forward, or must backward go.

—*Susan Coolidge, in Independent.*

THAT MAN MORRISON.

The Brainy Organizer of the South and West in Politics.

Possibly Afflicted With the Presidential Bumble-Bee.

(Gath's Letter.)

I have often described Morrison in your columns. He comes of a Scotch-Irish family which penetrated at an early day to Kaskaskia, Ill., and produced several scions, one of whom is a wealthy man in St. Louis, another went to California, and a third is the Illinois soldier and public man. When the free trade agitation swept over the West at the close of the rebellion, led by Horace White in the Chicago *Tribune*, Morrison was already of that way of thinking, and looked favorably on the scheme to unite the Trumbull or Liberal Republicans with the Democrats at Cincinnati in 1872. That scheme, you may remember, originated about Cincinnati and in Missouri. Morrison's constituency lies close to St. Louis. The Blairs had a large hand in the Liberal Convention. The tariff men captured the Cincinnati Convention and put Horace Greeley on their ticket, thereby exploding for ten years the free trade program because the importing merchants in New York refused to give any money to elect Greeley and supported Grant. During those ten years the manufactures extended into the West, created manufacturing towns, captured Ohio and Indiana and part of Missouri, and the present is the first opportunity the revenue reform men have had since Greeley's nomination.

It is true that by the aid of Morrison M. C. Kerr was elected Speaker eight years ago, but he was a dying man when he took the office, and that Congress accomplished but little, and next Mr. Randall was elected, and composed his committees so that revenue reform schemes had but half a chance. It is significant that Morrison elected both Kerr and Carlisle. How did he do it? It must have been by some force of character and by some collusion of public questions. In the latter case he united the opposition to the old ticket, particularly to Tilden, with the exasperations in a part of the West at the tariff system.

I have frequently talked to Mr. Morrison, whose opposition to Tilden I suspect began with his hostility to Randall. When Randall ran first for Speaker he punished Morrison and others for opposing him by giving them contemptible committees, and thereby destroying their influence in Congress. Men of force of character do not forget personal insults. The greater purpose of Morrison's life after that was to turn Randall out of his prerogatives, and when he saw that Randall had worked in with Tilden he was no less hostile to Tilden. He has always been fair in his treatment of Western men and interests. Himself a candidate for President, he has never personally assailed his rivals in the West, though he has on more than one occasion shown the same shrewd leadership to beat them as in the present case. For instance, John M. Palmer wanted to be President; Morrison, with some of the stolidity of an Indian Chief, winked at a movement to bring himself forward, thereby neutralizing Palmer. Illinois has never been able to present a candidate on which she could agree since 1872, and I suspect that Morrison, with his tracks carefully covered, had spoiled the game alternately of David Davis, Lyman Trumbull and Palmer, all of whom have got over into the Democratic party at one time or another.

Morrison is a proud man without vanity. You seldom see him clothed in fine apparel or working for an honor that has no substantiality. He is never like Sam Cox, the first man on the fence or over the fence. Having been to both the Mexican war and the war against secession, he knows that the place of the officer is in the rear. He told me last winter after the present Congress had been elected that he thought Carlisle would win, though he seemed to be meditating very closely on whether Carlisle was just the man to win with. But he found that Carlisle had such headway that it might be impracticable to look beyond him. He therefore spent the time elaborating the scheme to put in Carlisle, though he might have desired to go in there himself. I saw when Mr. Kerr was elected Speaker the capacity of Morrison for organization. While his opposition may come from his heart a good deal of his affection comes from his head.

When Mr. Kerr had really won the fight against Randall, Morrison said to me one day: "We shall elect him, but it is a shame to do it. Don't you see the man is going to die?" In that hour of victory almost everybody else was not thinking of death, but Morrison was looking out ahead. His great apprehension ever since 1877 has been that Tilden would be revived and put in the field again. Mr. Morrison has therefore in a quiet, unostentatious way given his support to McDonald and the younger element in Indiana, which was tired of Hendricks. It remains to be seen what influence Carlisle's election will have on McDonald's Presidential chances. McDonald, it is understood, was for Carlisle, and I would not wonder if he had been brought to that way of thinking by Morrison as a part of the general scheme to beat Randall.

But Mr. Morrison may himself become a Presidential quantity unless the tariff question should produce such general alarm that the Democrats will fly to a quasi protectionist for their candidate. The political field requires cool judgment. When you see a State like Michigan twice going against the Republican party and casting six of her votes for Carlisle for Speaker, and the Republican party in Michigan torn by faction and without any conspicuous leader you may ask how she is going in the Presidential year, lighted by the memory of the fact that Michigan always was a Democratic State until the Kansas-Nebraska question came up.

ELLEN TERRY.

Her Marvelous Rig and Absence of Limbs as "Portia."

(Clara Bell's Letter.)

Speaking of costumes, Ellen Terry's rig hit us hard in "The Merchant of Venice." The costume is a yellow silk brocade over a plain satin petticoat of the same color. It is very long and voluminous, draped at one side with a gold fringe trimming the edge. The waist is made with puffed sleeves and a square-cut neck, with which a high lace collar is worn. In the court scene she is attired in a long garment of rose-colored plush and silk, which has long, flowing sleeves of plush that reach nearly to the bottom of the skirt. A jaunty little plush cap completes this masculine attire. No trousers are there, of course, but I don't know that they might not, if present and visible, have served a useful purpose. At least they would have gratified curiosity as to dear Ellen's legs. It was not a question, in my mind what sort of structures they were, in view of her marvelous thinness, but whether she had any at all. Certain I am that all my efforts to locate them failed though my vision was aided by a resonably strong opera-glass. They were will-o'-the-wisps, they were phantoms, they were ephemerals, they were now-you-see-'em--and--now-you--don'ts. At one instant I felt sure that a knee was protruding the yellow drapery of her skirts, and the next, as the shape receded and became impalpable, I was forced to acknowledge that it might have been only a chance fold of the cloth. Then she would turn her back quickly toward the audience, and I could have sworn that calves were outlined in the misty hangings; but the space that must at that juncture have contained them, if they were really there, was too small for belief. I had all but decided the matter by analytical reasoning that, being human and locomotive, she must as a philosophical verity stand on legs, when she suddenly gave one of those whirls which actresses are fond of executing for the purpose of winding themselves up in the long train of an elaborate dress. Like the circus performer who creates interest in his feats by giving a false appearance of difficulty or danger, they by that device raise a thrilling impression that they are inextricably involved, and then change the sentiment to admiration of their skill in getting clear of the entanglement without a tumble. Well, Ellen executed the maneuver in the dragging robes of "Portia," and it brought me nearly to the opposite conclusion that she is legless. Why? Because, when she had turned twice round, the length of skirt from floor to waist was twisted into a complete spiral like a corkscrew, so that any practicable inclosed legs must perforce have conformed to the same shape—as much so as the strands of a rope.

The Girl That Everybody Likes.

(New York Christian Advocate.)

She is not beautiful—oh, no! Nobody thinks of calling her that. Not one of a dozen can tell whether her eyes are black or blue. If you should ask them to describe her, they would only say: "She is just right," and there it would end. She is merry-hearted, fun-loving, bewitching maiden, without a spark of envy or malice in her whole composition. She enjoys herself, and wants everybody else to do the same. She has always a kind word and a pleasant smile for the oldest man or woman; in fact, I can think of nothing she resembles more than a sunbeam, which brightens everything it comes in contact with. All pay her marked attention, from rich Mr. Watts, who lives in a mansion on the hill, to negro Sam, the sweep. All look after her with an admiring eye and say to themselves: "She is just the right sort of a girl!" The young men of the town vie with one another as to who shall show her the most attention; but she never encourages them beyond being simply kind and jolly so no one can call her a flirt; no, indeed, the young men all deny such an assertion as quick as she. Girls—wonderful to relate—like her, too; for she never delights in hurting their feelings, or saying spiteful things behind their backs. She is always willing to join in their little plans, and to assist them in any way. They go to her with their love affairs, and she manages adroitly to see Willie or Peter, and drop a good word for Ida or Jennie, until their little difficulties are all patched up, and everything goes on smooth again—thanks to her. Old ladies say she is "delightful." The sly witch—she knows how to manage them. She listens patiently to complaints of rheumatism or neuralgia, and then sympathizes with them so heartily that they are more than half cured. But she cannot be always with us. A young man comes from a neighboring town, after a time, and marries her. The villagers crowd around to tell him what a prize he has won, but he seems to know it pretty well without any telling, to judge from his face. So she leaves us, and it is not long before we hear from that place. She is there the woman everybody likes.

ENGAGED.

And so I'm fairly engaged at last;
In the meshes of Cupid's net held fast!
I can't forget it, for, turn where I may,
The ring on my finger seems to say,
With its glitter and flash: "You're no longer your own;
And you'd better let flirting and folly alone."

Now, Belle, do help me a bit, there's a dear,
To empty this drawer full of relics here—
Trophies of last year's "season," you see,
When I had the jolliest time at B——,
And no more dreamed than the man in the moon
That Fred and I would—ahem!—so soon.

He followed me round, as the others did,
As though I were "put up for the highest bid:"
And to tell the truth, in learning the art
Of flirting, one injures a trifle the heart.
And I—well, here is a photograph
Of—surely you've seen him. Now pray don't laugh.

A pair of gloves and some faded flowers,
Relics of sweet last summer's hours.
A broken fan—oh, Willie broke that.
I broke his heart, he said: tit for tat!
And here's a button: I think it came
From the uniform of young What's-his-name.

Those gloves?—well, throw them away: I wore
Them riding with Clark three times or more.
Of course I know it is only right
That I should forever put out of sight
These nice old relics, since never more
Can I live the same old jolly times o'er.

But, Belle, my dear, now, honest and true,
If I had this "engagement" over to do,
I think—I think—between you and I,
If Fred didn't mind, I really would try,
For the sake of one more summer of fun,
To postpone the engagement till summer were done!

GRANDFATHER'S BARN.

Grandfather's barn! I shall never forget
The mossy old roof where the gray swallows met
For their councils, at morning, ere labor begun,
And again at the nightfall when day's work was done.
Such chirpings and chatterings never were heard
As came from the throat of each talkative bird,
Busy all day with their nests and their brood,
Building their dwellings and bringing in food.
They gathered at evening in neighborly way,
To visit awhile and talk over the day.

Under the eves like a long village street
The homes of the swallows hung, cosily and neat;
For hours at a time we would watch them and wonder
How the busy birds build them the slooping eaves under.
We saw the keen eyes of the mother-bird peer
From the door of her dwelling if we climbed anear,
We wished we were swallows when roused from our dreams
By the thunder's deep roar and the lightning's red gleams,
That we might sleep under the eaves in a nest,
With the music of rain-drops blent into our rest.

Then the dusty old mows where we romped on the hay
And hunted for eggs every hour in the day!
What stories we told when we sat down to rest
And reckon our spoils from our raids on the nest.
We heard the mice scamper along the great beams,
And fancied the faries were driving their teams.
Sometimes from a corner, two eyes, bright and keen,
Like sparks in the shadowy gloom could be seen,
And we knew that a wary old mouse had crept out
To see what the noise in the mow was about.
If we planned for his capture with suddenest dash,
Lo! a twinkle, and he disappeared like a flash.

Old Dobbin would stretch out his head from the stall,
And we seemed to hear "Oats" in his whinnying call.
Many's the measure full out of the bin
We gave the old horse, that he shouldn't get thin.
And many's the rides that he gave us to pay
For the grain that he got in a contraband way.
The creaking old wagon was carriage and car,
As suited our mood best, and frequent and far
Were the journeys we took in it, on the barn floor,
With our fancies for steeds prancing gally before.

What fun it was for us to ride on the hay
As they gathered it in, and to trample away
The sweet-smelling stuff as 'twas filled in the mow,
Till the play became work, and brought sweat to the brow;
And then, in the winter, to watch the flails fly
As they threshed out the wheat, and the oats and the rye,
With their rat-a-tat-tat on the floor, all day long
Making music we counted far sweeter than song.
Then the burr of the fanning-mill blowing the chaff
From the grain, to the chorus of chatter and laugh.
Oh, grandfather's barn was the place for the boys
Where no one was scolded for making a noise!
No place half so pleasant, we say with regret,
And a thought of the time we'll never forget.

—*Eben E. Rexford*

MY BIRTHDAY.

We, Mother Raynor, Jack, and I, were sitting in our little sitting-room, our best room, but not our parlor, for mother would never call the little box of a room by so dignified a title, and for the hundredth time they were telling me what they knew of my life.

"You see, Birdie," said mother, as I had always called her, "it was a stormy night and Jack had been detained at the store—he was cash-boy at Cotton & Co.'s then—but just as he was running up the steps about 7 o'clock he met a woman hurrying down them. She brushed by without speaking, and he, when he reached the door, almost stumbled over a basket where you lay all snugged up in warm flannels. Ah, but you were a nice baby, my dear!"

"Pity my mother hadn't thought so!" I sarcastically observed.

"Undoubtedly you would fared better than in our humble home," said Jack, grimly.

"Why, Jack, you don't think I meant that, to you dear!" I hastily asked. "It made me feel badly to think my own flesh and blood would abandon me and trust me with strangers, that's all."

"That was seventeen years ago to-morrow night," meditated mother, unheeding our conversation.

"Yes," chimed in I, anxious to clear the cloud from Jack's forehead, "and you have always called it my birthday, and have always made the day so pleasant for me, too. Let me see," I rattled on, "you thought I must have been about a year old, and so I am 18 to-morrow. Have you made my birthday cake yet, mother?"

"Yes, indeed. And that reminds me I must go out and see to the frosting of it too to-night. No, you stay right here. Watch me Jack, for she's not to see the cake until to-morrow."

I retreated before her laughing command, and seeing how sour Jack still looked I determined to do my very best to make him behave like his own self again. Perching myself on the arm of his chair I leaned over, trying to catch his eye.

"Cross, dear?" I asked, very sweetly.

"No," he replied in a tone that said, "Yes, decidedly so; let me alone." But I was not to be rebuffed.

Slipping my arms around his neck I drew his face around toward mine.

"You're sorry you didn't send me to the Foundlings' Home, aren't you? It's enough to make any one cross to think how he has been troubled for seventeen years just because he was so soft-hearted over a miserable little baby whose own people didn't care about keeping it. Are you sorry, Jack?"

"Are you, Bird?"

He suddenly straightened up, a look in his dark eyes I had never noticed there before.

"What have I to be sorry for?" I asked. "Wasn't I thrown into the hands of the dearest, kindest mother and brother a girl ever had!"

"Yes, dear—that is, we've always meant kindness; but still I am not your brother, Bird."

"I know it, but I love you just as well," I began, but some way under the steady look our Jack's beautiful eyes I could not go on with my usual protestations of affection, as I had always been in the habit of doing, and I drew my arm away from about his neck.

"But I don't want you to, Bird," he said slowly, and then he went on eagerly: "My darling, I want you to love me just as well as I do you, dear. I want you for my very own, for my wife, Bird."

Clasping me close in his strong arms he told me how happy I could make him by saying that I loved him.

And so strangely did he argue his case that some way I was completely won over to his way of thinking, and before the great birthday cake was frosted, Jack and I were engaged.

"I've accepted Jack as a birthday gift," I whispered to mother as I ran out.

A radiant look of surprised joy fairly illumined her dear old face as she comprehended the meaning of my remark.

"It has been the wish of my life," she whispered, kissing me softly. "Be ready for other birthday gifts to-morrow," she called after me.

"O, happy birthday!" I whispered when to-morrow dawned, and I, awaking, remembered my promise to Jack. "What better gift could I have asked than the gift of dear Jack's love?"

Several little tokens were at my breakfast plate, some very expensive, too, for since Jack's pictures had begun to sell so well and orders poured in faster than he could execute them he had begun to be quite extravagant.

He had gratified an oft-expressed wish of mine by having a little cameo earring, found in the basket in which they first found me, set in a ring for me for one of my birthday presents. It was an exquisite, clearly-cut cameo, and it had a decidedly unique setting; so I had always indulged in the hope that some time, perhaps, I might learn through it who my parents were.

It had evidently dropped into the basket by mistake, for there was nothing else about me to identify me. There was none of the proverbial strawberry marks or moles so often found on lost children in stories, so I had only the cameo to connect me with the unknown past.

So I slipped it on my finger, and when Jack told me to keep it for an engagement ring until he could procure another it became doubly dear to me.

By-and-by, as soon as breakfast was finished, much to my surprise and disappointment, my lover went up to his studio and remained invisible for two hours.

"He might have spent my birthday with me, anyway," I pouted as I plodded up-stairs feeling "blue" enough. I knocked at the door of his studio. "Not just now, dear, I'm busy," came in Jack's voice from beyond the door. Angry and indignant, for he had allowed me to spend my mornings there for two months past, I silently went to my own room.

And as I was angrier still when not ten minutes later his door opened to admit Miles Griffith, a fellow from the Artists' club.

And then I was ready to cry with vexation. They had always petted and spoiled me, mother and Jack, and let me have my own way, so that I could not bear even this little neglect gracefully.

And besides we were just engaged, and Jack, it seemed to me, wasn't acting just as he ought under the circumstances.

At last I was determined to be mean enough to listen and hear if I could hear what they were talking about so earnestly in the studio.

Me, I found out at once, for Jack had just spoken my name as I guiltily put my ear to the keyhole. (A disagreeable thing to do, I admit, but as I mean this to be a faithful account of my birthday, and as I really did listen at the keyhole, I record it.)

"I have made a great mistake," said Jack, sighing heavily.

I couldn't distinguish Mr. Griffith's reply, but I, hushing my breath, heard Jack say again:

"It has always been my mother's wish. I did it more to please her, I suppose. She loves Bird dearly, and——"

With a dry sob I fell forward on the rug. I could not have stirred then had they opened the door and saw me there.

He has found out this early that he has made a mistake, has he?" I thought bitterly when my brain stopped whirling so I could think. "It was only to please his mother that he had asked me to become his wife! And to think he should reveal his disappointment to that horrid old Griffith first! O! it was too humiliating."

I resolved to release him at once, but again I listened, having a dim hope, I suppose that perhaps my ears had deceived me.

"If it suits my mother——" began Jack.

"That's not the thing," interrupted Griffith. "You never would be suited. She lacks expression and——"

"Yes, I know—naturalness—I know the faults—for I'm better acquainted with Birdie than you are, Griffith."

"To be sure," assented Griffith. "Mouth too large; eyes very vacant, I've noticed. I advise you to give it up."

"I'll take your advice," said Jack emphatically; and then I rushed to my room.

So through "Griffith's advice," which Jack seemed ready to take, my brief little romance was to be shattered. Well, I would never stay and let him see my heart break, too; for I felt sure I never could live through this trouble, so dear had Jack in the role of lover become to me in a few short hours.

And so some way—now it all seems like a vague dream to me—I found myself a few hours later wandering aimlessly down a strange street, not knowing or caring where my steps tended. Some workmen obstructed the sidewalk and I was obliged to cross the street.

I remember stepping down and advancing a few steps, of hearing hoarse shouts of warning, felling a sudden shock, and then all was blank.

When I returned to consciousness I was in a strange room, everything was strange to me.

"Where am I?" I asked, although I could see no one. "What has happened?"

"You are with friends," said a low voice near me, and turning my eyes they fell on a sweet-faced lady not yet old, although her hair was nearly white, sitting near me.

"How came I here?" I demanded, in a weak, startled voice.

After a brief consultation with the woman, evidently the nurse, the lady decided to explain the situation.

"You are weak, but I trust to your good sense to remain calm while I tell you why you are here. About a month ago you were crossing the street and my husband and I accidently ran against and severely injured you. There was nothing about you to identify you, so we brought you home."

"And this was a month ago; has no one been here? Did you advertise?"

"No," replied the lady. "It was reported in the police news, I believe, as my husband had to pay a large fine for his carelessness, but I never thought of advertising for your friends. I supposed they would go to the station and then be directed here, if you had any in the city."

"I have none," I said bitterly. "I was only a foundling, living upon charity all my life."

I was reckless. I did not think how unnecessary it was to speak of my own history to a stranger.

A whole month I had lain there and no one had called.

And my pale, thin hands showed how near to death's door I had been. As I lay looking at my wasted fingers I noticed that my ring was gone.

Hastily I inquired where it was. My newfound acquaintance blushed, and then said:

"Will you allow my husband to talk with you a few moments? He has your cameo."

In a few moments a tall, handsome gentleman accompanied her into the room.

"Years ago," he began, after apologizing for being the cause of my illness, and congratulating me upon my recovery, "I had a pair of cameos carved in this city. They were unlike anything ever seen here. I had them set in a pair of ear-rings for my wife. One night our house was robbed by a trusted servant; the cameos were taken along with other valuables."

"Was anything else taken?" I asked, sitting upright, forgetting for a moment my weak state.

The gentleman strove to control his emotion, but his wife was silently weeping near the window.

"Yes, our only child," he replied brokenly. "Now will you tell me how you came by this cameo, for it is the same. I to-day took it to the person who carved it for me so long ago, and he recognized it at once, although it has been reset."

"Was it seventeen years ago that your child was stolen?" I asked eagerly.

"Yes. What do you know of it?" he questioned hoarsely.

"I know that I am your child then." After I had told the story so often repeated to me by my mother Raynor, they were perfectly satisfied that I belonged to them, and their joy beggars description.

Their story was that my father had given his wife a necklace of diamonds, and seeing how pleased her baby was with it she had shaken the stones before its eyes, and at last, in a spirit of fun, clasped it about the child's neck. But she did not understand the fastening, and as her husband was away from home and she could not get the short chain over the child's head, she was obliged to let the nurse put the infant to sleep with the glittering ornament about its neck. But the temptation proved too great for the nurse's capacity, so she had taken baby quietly out to a neighboring jeweler and had the necklace unfastened.

The theory we, my new-found parents and I, formed was, that becoming frightened at her own exploit and not daring to try to replace the baby—I never can realize that that baby was myself—lest she be discovered she concluded to abandon it entirely.

"Now, where do these people live who have cared so kindly for you? I must see them," said my mother.

Reluctantly I gave my address. Jack came straight to me after my mother told her errand, and he looked so old, and worn, and haggard, that for a moment I was lost in pity for him.

Then I remembered the indelicate remarks he had made to Miles Griffith, and in trying to be frigidly cool I only succeeded in crying weakly.

"O Jack! Jack!" I sobbed, unable to be anything but my own impetuous self, "why did you teach me to love you only to tire of me so soon?"

"Tire! How? What do you mean, dear?" he asked, taking my hands anxiously as if he feared I was not quite rational. And then as I grew calmer. I had to confess how I had descended to the contemptible business of eavesdropping and what I had heard.

"It was my birthday, Jack. Don't you remember you had Griffith up in the studio. And you told him you had made a great mistake in engaging yourself to me, and—and he advised you to give it up, and you said you'd follow his advice."

For three minutes Jack stared at me, and then he, with difficulty repressing an inclination to laugh, said:

"My darling, how could you believe it? Now listen. As you know, my forte is landscapes. Well, I thought I'd make one more trial at portraits, so while lately I have been entertaining you and mother so potitely in the studio I was slyly taking 'sittings.' You know your birthday, or the day we celebrate as yours, and mother's falls on the same day; so as she had often expressed a wish to have your portrait painted, and thinking that you would like hers, I painted your counterfeits as best I could and then before I showed them I sent for Griffith, the fairest critic in the club. He told me candidly that as a portrait painter I was a dead failure, and advised me to never allow the public to see my attempts. The criticisms you heard were of your picture. Not you. Are you satisfied?"

"Perfectly," I answered, feeling as if now I could get well and strong at once. "But my poor birthday was all spoiled." I sighed.

"To-day is your birthday, my dear," interrupted my new mother brightly, entering the room with Mother Raynor, "and if the other was spoiled ask what you will and you may have it."

"I'll take Jack," I said gaily. And so I did, for better or for worse," a year from my 18th birthday.

Do sandwiches come from the Sandwich Islands? Of course not, but consumption always comes from neglected colds. And a bottle of Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup taken in time will save much suffering.

—Revolutions do sometimes go backward. The Selectmen of Eastburg, Me., on account of the general dissatisfaction over the "set-back," have determined to have the town go back to the old time.

One Cold After Another will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system. If you are in need of a remedy for any Lung trouble, or Throat disease, you will find Dr. Jayne's Expectorant always prompt and efficacious.

—The authorities have stopped trying to clear up the Rose Ambler mystery, and there is small chance that the murderer may be found after all. The hard feeling against Lewis is wearing off at Stratford.

If you can not sleep take *Peruna*, it is infallible.

A store and barn belonging to Z. T. Hileman, of Idaho, Armstrong county, were burned Thursday night. The store was well stocked and a large amount of money was in the drawer. It is supposed that it had been robbed and set on fire.

Clutsville, Ala.—Dr. W. Carter, says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters in my own family for indigestion with great benefit."

—Fifteen delayed car loads of poultry, due at Boston for Thanksgiving Day sale, arrived there the other day in decidedly "gamey" condition.

Very Well Put.

Why do we defer till to-morrow what we should do to-day? Why do we neglect a cough till it throws us into consumption, and consumption brings us to the grave? DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM is sure to cure if taken in season. It has never been known to fail. Use it thoroughly according to directions. Persevere till the disease is conquered, as it is certain to be, even if it should require a dozen bottles. There is no better medicine for pulmonary disorders. Sold everywhere.

Baker's Pain Panacea

is one of the best Liniments put up. It is a real pain killer, and destroys pain, whether internal or external, whenever used. It has been a standard remedy for the past thirty or forty years.

Townley's Toothache Anodyne cures instantly.

—One of the latest telephone stories is that of an irate but innocent uzer (for the first time), who threatened to knock "the whole machine" down the throat of the man at the other end if he repeated a remark he had telephonically made.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produce natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. m29M,W&W

LIFE AMONG THE COWBOYS.

How They Made Preparations for a Dance in an Idaho Town.

At American Falls, Idaho, letter to the New York *Sun* gives the following picturesque account of the experiences of an afternoon preceding a cowboys' dance:

Things went smoothly enough until about the middle of the afternoon, when a traveling man arrived in town. Some of the old heads expected trouble the minute he appeared, for the boys were in a humorous mood and ready for any sort of fun. The traveling man went to the tavern and did not show himself again until about 5 o'clock, when he was spied walking down the street wearing a silk hat. Cold chills ran up the backs of the ancient citizens, and the tavernkeeper, with a view to

SAVING THE MAN'S LIFE,

started after him to give him the word, but before he could overtake the stranger eight or ten of the boys had seen him and were following him doggedly down the street in single file. The man with the silk hat may have noticed the precession, but it is probable that he had no idea of its significance. He stopped in a little store for a few minutes, and while he tarried there the crowd on the outside increased. When he emerged once more the boys fell into line behind him again in single file and resumed their march, gathering recruits at almost every step, until finally there were twenty or thirty of the gang in the procession. By this time the stranger began to understand that something was the matter either with him or with the town, and he darted into a little jewelry store, pretending that he wanted to set his watch. The boys came to a halt on the sidewalk and faced the store. The jeweler, whose stock consisted principally of revolvers and other shooting irons, looked inquisitively at his caller and then at the throng in front. Thinking it a good opportunity to say something the traveling man observed:

"You have a nice town here, but can you tell me why those men are following me around?"

"I can," said the storekeeper, laconically;

"THEY'RE AFTER THAT HAT."

"What hat?"

"That plug. They don't allow 'em here, sir. Never been here before?"

"Never!" gasped the man.

"Well, now, look here," said the jeweler, "the boys are a little full of fun to-day, and they might make things uncomfortable for you. I'll just escort you up to the hotel and introduce you to some of them as my friend. Then you put that hat away and don't wear it any more."

Thanking the jeweler, the stranger walked out arm-in-arm with him, the boys falling in behind and following them to the hotel. On entering the barroom the jeweler called one of the boys to one side and said: "This is Mr. B——, a friend of mine from the States."

The "boy" seized him by the hand with a grip that brought tears to his eyes, and said:

"I'll take turpentine."

Others crowded up and were introduced, each one smiling a sickly sort of smile, but looking unforgivingly at the hat. All agreed that they would have to have something, and quietly urged the stranger toward the bar, on which the inn-keeper had placed the bottle the minute the first speaker had "nominated his medicine." When once they were arranged in front of the bar, with glasses in hand, the hat suddenly slipped from the head of its wearer, assisted by a cowboy in the rear, and in less time than it takes to tell it a ring was formed around the offending article and

A SCORE OF REVOLVERS

were blazing away at it. The terrified traveler stepped to one side with his new-found friend, and was met with the comforting remark:

"It's a mighty good thing for that you got outo me, for in ten minutes more those chaps would have been firing at that hat on your head. They would have shot it off, and you would have been in luck if you had escaped with a whole skull, for some of the boys are a little wild in their shooting."

While the boys were still holding high carnival over their drinks and the hat, a hard-looking customer, whom few in the crowd appeared to know, came in, and, elbowing his way up to the bar, seized the bottle and took a long pull from its nozzle, disdaining to use a glass. One of the boys made a profane remark to the effect that the newcomer was a hog from Hogsville, and teetotally unfit to associate with gentlemen. Quicker than a flash the man, known as Babe Williams, had his self-cocking revolver raised and ready for business.

"TAKE THAT BACK,"

he roared to the cowboy who had insulted him.

"Never!" said the latter with an oath.

Interest in the proceedings was reviving. The rest of the boys stood around, their faces revealing the enthusiasm which they felt.

Williams was very much in earnest. With finger on trigger, he yelled: "I'll give you one minute to take that back." The cowboy stood with folded arms unmoved, his grey eyes fixed on his enemy. There was a huge revolver in his belt, but a movement of the hand toward the weapon meant death.

"I am not afraid of you," he said, "You can't kill me without killing yourself at the same time."

"How's that?" asked Williams.

"Because there's a man behind you who has got the drop on you, and when—"

Before the cowboy finished the sentence Williams had turned quickly on his imaginary foe in the rear, and, with a movement like lightning, the cowboy had his revolver in hand and

WAS FIRING LEAD

into Williams in a way that seemed very wasteful, to say the least, for the first shot pierced his brain, and must have killed him instantly. No idea of the rapidity with which this was done can be given in any mere narration of the fact. It was done and over with like a flash, and, as the boys ranged themselves alongside the bar once more, the dead man lying at their feet, there was a general inquiry if any more men were present who wanted to drink from the bottle.

—Among the distinguished dead whose remains rest at "Mount Auburn," a small but beautiful cemetery in Cambridge, Mass., are Sumner, Choate, Agassiz, Longfellow, Everett, Charlotte Cushman and Margaret Fuller.

Fortify feeble lungs against winter blasts with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

—Gas is sold by a London company for 2s. 10d. (about 70 cents) per 1000 feet, and the company find it profitable enough at that rate to declare 12 per cent. dividends.

A pure strengthening tonic, free from whisky and alcohol, cures dyspepsia and similar diseases. It has never been equaled. Brown's Iron Bitters.

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For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Diphtheria, Salivation, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Small Pox, Measles, and all Contagious Diseases. Persons waiting on the Sick should use it freely. Scarlet Fever has never been known to spread where the Fluid was used. Yellow Fever has been cured with it after black vomit had taken place. The worst cases of Diphtheria yield to it.

Fevered and Sick Persons refreshed and Bed Sores prevented by bathing with Darbys Fluid.
Impure Air made harmless and purified.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.
Contagion destroyed.
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Rheumatism cured.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use.
Ship Fever prevented.
To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
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Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented.
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Wounds healed rapidly.
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An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, etc.
I used the Fluid during our present affliction with Scarlet Fever with decided advantage. It is indispensable to the sick-room.—Wm. F. Sandford, Eyrie, Ala.

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Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
I testify to the most excellent qualities of Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. As a disinfectant and detergent it is both theoretically and practically superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted.—N. T. Lupton, Prof. Chemistry.

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SMALL-POX and PITTING of Small Pox PREVENTED

A member of my family was taken with Small-pox. I used the Fluid; the patient was not delirious, was not pitted, and was about the house again in three weeks, and no others had it.—J. W. Parkinson, Philadelphia.

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The physicians here use Darbys Fluid very successfully in the treatment of Diphtheria.
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Tetter dried up.
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"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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THE USUAL LITTLE GAME.

Before the Republican National Committee has decided upon time or place to hold their Convention, the platform-makers are at work and insist upon the points to be made especially prominent as likely to cover the coming issues. "Elevating and dignifying American labor"—"protecting and extending home industries," is the talk. American labor wants just now to be paid living wages, which it is not likely to extract from buncomb political platforms which prate about "dignity and elevation."

Our industries are suffering from too much extension, and have over-produced in consequence of being protected. We expect to see a large amount of clap-trap from the millionaire monopolists, who belong to the Republican side of politics, about protecting the rights of labor. It breaks out every four years during a Presidential campaign, to be forgotten the balance of the time. In the canvass, wages take on a political shape, and workmen are told Democratic success means low wages, idleness and the poor-house. But if the Republicans succeed there will be steady work and higher wages. That was the way it was in 1880, but the votes had hardly been counted when these same political manufacturers were preaching that the Tariff did not regulate wages, and that the law of supply and demand was the only regulator. And they set about importing white labor from Europe and negroes from the South, that the supply might be in excess of the demand, and thus cut down wages. Latterly this has been improved on by stopping factories, and importing products that could as well be turned out in this country. We rather think intelligent workingmen, recalling ante-election promises in 1880 and after-election facts in 1881-'82, will reach the conclusion that if they are fooled a second time it will be their own fault.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?

Now that the Legislature has got away with all the portable property available, and the political issues are only a remembrance, the pertinent question meets people, desiring to reach honest conclusions, which party is responsible for the failure to comply with the constitutional mandate that there "shall" be an apportionment. Pennsylvania, the second State of the Union, is the only one of the thirty-eight States that has not arranged its representation in Congress, and, where required, their Legislatures on the census of 1880. Somebody must be responsible for this dereliction of duty, involving disfranchisement of communities. The Governor filled the full measure of his duty, when the regular session failed in obedience to the constitutional mandate, by summoning an extra session. The Executive stands acquitted of all responsibility. Therefore it rests with either the Senate or the House—with the Democratic or Republican parties. The consequences may be more serious than are now estimated. If the State is admitted to representation in the next Congress it will be an act of grace, in contempt of constitutional and statutary requirements. The question may not be raised, but it is one that may be made disagreeably prominent to the people of Pennsylvania. Why should Pennsylvania be made an exception to the law that all other States of the Union have complied with? The necessities of the CAMERON faction will hardly be sufficient answer to meet possible partisan necessities of another complexion.

The Philadelphia *Press* meets the question of responsibility in the most audacious manner, as this extract makes very plain to the most bitter partisan: "The House," says the *Press*, "obedient "to the coercive policy of Governor "PATTISON, put forth its unjust de-"mands at the beginning, and permitted neither argument nor patriotic "considerations of public duty to touch "its reason. The result was foreseen "from the beginning. The Senate stood "pledged to fair, equitable apportion-"ment."

We question if it is possible to "boil down" greater falsification of notorious facts than is compassed in these few lines.

The Senate, by its ultimatums—by its two sessions a week—by its refusal to even consider the various propositions some of them from Republican sources sent it by the House, as the *Press* truly says, "permitted neither argument nor "patriotic considerations of public duty "to touch its reason." That describes with exactness what the Republican Senate did. That is what its ultimatum meant; there was neither to be argument or action. Said a prominent Republican Senator in this city a few days ago, discounting his chilling reception by certain constituents, "I fear the Re-"publicans made a great mistake: we "should have conferred with the House, "and endeavored to compromise the dif-"ferences on apportionment; but I was "a new member and was told by our "leader, Chairman COOPER, that there "was to be no apportionment at this "session. If I had to do it over again, "I would not submit to such a policy."

That is it exactly. It is the experience of a number of Republican Senators. It explains the failure to make an apportionment. This failure was ordained at a caucus of leaders called by DON CAMERON before he left for Europe. It was the public boast of COOPER in his county town before the Legislature met. "The old apportionment is good enough for us." Why? Because under its disfranchising arrangement of districts, the return of DON CAMERON or DON CAMERON'S man to the Senate will be possible. The fight over the Congressional appotionment was a pretense all the time. The vital issue was the retention of the old legislative gerrymander, made ten years ago by RUTAN, QUAY, MACKEY and CAMERON. It was bad then, but the changes in population shown by the census of 1880, have made it infinitely worse. Democratic counties with a population five, ten and fifteen thousand in excess of Republican counties, have less representation than these Republican counties. It is the Tory rotten borough system of England brazenly adopted by the CAMERON faction for the government of this free Commonwealth. The Republican Senate fought for unequal, unjust, thieving and unconstitutional apportionment, and carried its point. It was fixed by CAMERON'S caucus last winter, and COOPER and STEWART were agents of the far-away Boss in enforcing his will on Stalwarts and weak-backed Independents, the latter like the old woman in the besieged city, being most anxious to know when the ravaging of their political virtue was to begin.

The *Press'* talk about "unjust demands" of the House and the "fair and equitable apportionment" proposed by the Senate, is a magnificent outburst of partisan falsification, but not more so than the necessities of the case required.

HOUSE AND SENATE.

In further response to the Philadelphia *Press'* suggestion that it was "the coercive policy of Governor PATTISON" and the "unjust demands" of the Democratic House that prevented apportionment, the Senate standing by "a fair and equitable" measure, it is well to recall some of the propositions sent to the Senate by the House, and which that body even refused the courtesy of consideration, but rejected on sight, as ordained in secret caucus.

The House sent the Senate the Stewart Apportionment bill, which was voted for by four Republican Senators, only requiring two more votes to pass.

It also sent the Lowry Apportionment bill, prepared by a House Republican, and supported by several Republican Representatives.

It sent the Senate a proposition to submit the relative claims of the two parties on apportionment to a popular vote.

It sent a proposition that all the members should resign, and give the people an opportunity of passing on the question by the election of a new Legislature.

It sent a proposition naming a commission of five Republicans and five Democrats of high character (headed by Chief Justice AGNEW), to report to the Legislature a plan of apportionment.

It sent a proposition that the questions at issue be referred to a Legislative Committee of an equal number of Democratic and Republican members, the Democrats to select the Republicans and the Republicans the Democrats of the committee.

It sent propositions time and again for full and free conferences between the Houses, by committees of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans.

It sent the Senate a variety of apportionment bills, every one of which conceded the Republicans *greater* representation than they were entitled to, even under the exceptionally large vote for General GARFIELD in 1880.

—In response there was but one proposition—the Senate ultimatum—agreed to in caucus, to prevent any apportionment, and so retain the old and dishonest gerrymander of ten years ago. That was the program of the bosses from the start—it was the command of Senator DON CAMERON and the boast of Chairman COOPER. And yet in the face of these facts, which the editor of the Philadelphia *Press* knows to be true just as thoroughly as he is conscious of his own existence, that journal has the audacity to proclaim "the House put "forth its unjust demands at the begin-"ning and permitted neither argument "nor patriotic considerations of public "duty to touch its reason." With remarkable felicity the *Press* brazenly applies to the Democratic House language exactly descriptive of the action and non-action of the Republican Senate. The editor got mixed in viewing the political dishonesty and contempt of the Constitution of his political associates.

BROWN, SENIOR AND JUNIOR.

The letter of JOHN BROWN, Jr., extensively printed in journals, sympathizing with the modes of "old Ossawatomie," vindicating his memory from the aspersions of a recent *North American Review* article, by a Chicago clergyman, is a natural outburst, but does not attempt to deny the charge made by Rev. UTTER, that JOHN BROWN and his five sons did drag from their homes and kill five defenseless men. In fact, JOHN BROWN, Jr., acknowledges the fact. He declares, however, that the men deserved death. Having accused these men of horrible crimes, judged them to be worthy of death, and taken an active part in killing them, he defends the latter act on the plea of necessity. He states that the condition of affairs at the time was such that the killing of one set of the contending parties depended on who should "first obtain the drop." JOHN BROWN and his party obviously thought that the easiest and safest way to "obtain the drop" on their enemies was to visit their homes at midnight. His son declares that the practice of the five men who were murdered was to quietly engage in work on their farms during the daytime, but to wander about the country committing acts of violence during the night. If this was the case, it appears somewhat singular that all five of these death-deserving desperadoes were at home and asleep on that fatal night in May, 1856. It is evident that none of them thought they were in danger. Their houses were not guarded, and they had no means of communicating with each other. Under these circumstances, it was an easy matter for BROWN and his party to "first obtain the drop." It is also unfortunate for the plea of BROWN, Jr., the surviving neighbors of the murdered men held a meeting shortly after the affair, referred to them as reputable citizens, and characterized the killing as "an outrage of the darkest and foulest nature, committed by midnight assassins." In order to vindicate JOHN BROWN, it is necessary to show that midnight assassination is commendable, and this is exceedingly difficult of accomplishment. Orators and writers, especially ministers, who have for years held up JOHN BROWN as an example of all that is grand and glorious, do not like now to hear evidence in relation to his character and career, and have strong objections against the reopening of the case.

A WHITED SEPULCHRE.

In elevating the issues on which the Republican party proposes to contest the Presidential election, is not the Pittsburgh *Gazette* in error in giving prominence to a free and full ballot, and honest representation? Has it forgotten the record of its party in Pennsylvania; or is it only alleged disfranchisement in the South that is objectionable while *actual* disfranchisement in Pennsylvania is something that is to be commended. Is it a greater sin that a plantation negro in the South should be robbed of the full force and effect of his ballot, than that thousands of Pennsylvanians—objectionable because they are Democrats and white men—should be disfranchised. That is what Republicanism means in Pennsylvania. They will howl themselves hoarse over alleged disfranchisement at the South, but to serve Boss CAMERON will commit the same offense in their own State, in proportions no Southern bulldozer ever dreamed of. The refusal to apportion, and the schemes of disfranchisement the Republicans in this State have countenanced, are most infamous. This rascality and thievery they boast of, and then go into sniffles over an allegation that their black voting machines at the South are interfered with. There is a freer ballot to-day for the negroes of the South than there is for the white citizens of Pennsylvania. Hundreds of thousands of Democrats are virtually disfranchised in Pennsylvania by the Republican party, in violation of constitutional mandates and solemn oaths of office, in order that the CAMERON faction may be continued in their theft of power. The *Gazette* indorses this villainy at home, but airs its virtue over some out-of-the-way and improbable Southern outrage.

MORMON polygamy is, in some respects more reputable than the practical polygamy practiced in the States, particularly in New England, where easy divorces permit a man to have several wives in succession, but only responsible for the support of one. The Mormon must support all of his wives and their children. Whether uniform laws, in relation to divorce and marriage, would diminish the existing difficulties or stay their rapid tendency toward demoralization, is doubtful so long as marriage is considered merely as a civil and not a religious contract. The decadence of religion is the lamentable feature of society and the substitution of materialistic views must be held responsible for the loose notions in relation to the sanctity of the marriage relation. The family is the unit upon which civilized communities must rest largly for security, and when it has sunk to the level of a purely business matter, it will have ceased to command its proper influence. The New York *Sun*, discussing this matter, remarks editorially:

The sanctity of marriage suffers in these days because religious faith has declined. Divorces are more frequent because lawmakers and those who live under the laws regard marriage as a civil and not a religious contract. They are encouraged, too, by ministers who are ready to marry divorced people though the divorces were obtained in violation of the religion they preach.

The great remedy for divorce which the clergy should concern themselves about is the conversion of people to Christianity. After that, the Church should treat divorce as a sin and remarriage as adultery, if the divorce is obtained for other reasons than those allowed by religion. The Roman Catholics have no trouble about the matter, for they recognize no divorce at all, whatever the law, State or Federal. The sanctity of marriage, and marriage itself as a religious institution, must be preserved and defended by religion. When the State deals with it, it can only be as a civil contract.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

IT is Baron TENNYSON now, just after he wrote that thousand dollar poem for an American juvenile publication.

THE wife of a United States Senator says she intends to visit Italy to have her portrait painted by some of the old masters.

MR. JOHN W. GARRETT was yesterday elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for his twenty-sixth consecutive year of service.

ANNA DICKINSON is put forward by a number of clerical gentlemen to answer MGR. CAPEL. It is reasonably certain ANNA can have all the controversy to herself.

IT don't make a particle of difference whether O'DONNELL is an American citizen or not, but President and Congressmen must have their little whack at demagoguery.

SECRETARY FOLGER is reported quite ill, and there are well grounded reports he will soon leave the Treasury Department. Mr. ARTHUR wants a more efficient worker.

BLAINE now says he is not a candidate for President, and would refuse to accept it if nominated. We do not say that BLAINE lies, but we have our own opinion on the subject.

"OLD ROSY" has massed his forces, and is moving on the avenues of legislation. He introduced fifty-five bills in the House yesterday. Over a hundred came from other sources.

THE Atlanta *Constitution*, after reading one of Editor MCCLURE'S editorials, hazards the opinion that "the trouble with the independent editors is, they have too many sore spots on them."

THE recent vote in the French Chamber in sustaining the Government on Chinese matters, makes war certain between France and China unless the latter power recedes from its position. The London *Times* urges on China the necessity of conciliation.

IN five months of the present year the revenue from internal taxes has been at the rate of $123,000,000 a year, whereas it was supposed, when the new tax and tariff law was passed, that the revenue from internal taxes would not be more than about $110,000,000.

A LONDON special says the Radical section of the GLADSTONE Cabinet will control, and the parliamentary session will open with a franchise bill extending to Ireland as well as England and Scotland. A split from the Liberal party of the Whig element is deemed reasonably certain.

THE annual dinner of the Constitutional Convention will be given at the Logan House, Altoona, on Thursday, December 27, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Ample preparations have been made for the entertainment of the association, and it is expected a full attendance will be on hand.

THE two Republican legislators have concluded to restore the costly thermometers they took from the Assembly Chamber. They had no criminal intent, but wanted to keep the run of the weather. It was the acquisition of knowledge and not of property they were after.

MAYOR LYON has discovered, through personal investigation, that Pittsburgh contains some of the worst slums in the country, but has he or any of his force hit upon the fact that this city contains more tramps at this present moment than the law allows, or is good for the health of its inhabitants?

THE New Orleans *Times-Democrat* remarks: "The whole country can congratulate Pennsylvania over the good news that its Legislature has finally adjourned. The session which has just been brought to a close was the longest ever held by a Legislature in this country, and is without equal, except in the celebrated Long Parliament of England."

REPRESENTATIVE CONVERSE, who represents the capital district of Ohio, and a staunch Democrat, has introduced a bill to restore the tariff on wool, reduced by the last Republican Congress. There are many other States besides Ohio and Pennsylvania that are interested in the passage of this bill. Texas, Colorado, California, Iowa, and some of the other Western and Southern States want it passed.

MR. CARLISLE shows the large qualities of statesmanship in his determinations concerning committee appointments. He will not reward the services of his friends by giving positions which he does not think will promote the best interests of the country, and there will be no revengeful feeling, no attempt at retaliation in his treatment of those who opposed him. We await Mr. CARLISLE'S appointments.

CONSTABLE MCCLURE, of Forward township, is in jail on a matter of costs for extra zeal in enforcing temperance laws. He blames it all on Judge WHITE, because he opposed the Judge's re-election. The constable is the officious official who charges the Judge with altering one of his jury charges, as taken down by a short-hand reporter, cutting off essential matter. The irreverent Mr. MCCLURE should be severely punished.

DELANEY, having graduated as Senate Librarian at Harrisburg, is to have the same office in the Senate at Washington, if Colonel QUAY, Senator CAMERON'S representative, prevails. DELANEY is the accommodating youth relied on to control the Irish vote by making Know-nothing charges against Democrats. He will swear to them, too, if necessary. "Captain" GALLAGHER should also be cared for. These two Irish-American patriots should not be separated.

THERE is an effort making to call together the representatives of the working element, for the purpose of forming a national political organization, which would find strength and coherence in the event of the radical wing of the free trade party controlling the legislation of the present session of the House of Representatives. The working men of the country cannot be expected to sympathize with free trade as taught by its extreme apostles in the South and West, and may lead to a disruption of party lines in the near future.

GEN. HOWARD wants the deserting soldier in time of peace branded with the letter D. The private soldier when he enlists agrees to serve a certain time as a soldier, but too frequently finds he is nothing but a menial to do the bidding of some shoulder-strap snob, and rids himself of a bad job by running away. To break his contract with the Government is not a greater offense than with an individual, except in time of war and in the face of an enemy. If soldiers were treated with the consideration they deserve, there would be fewer desertions.

THE Republican Senate by refusing to consider the question of apportionment has jeopardized the representation of Pennsylvania in the Forty-ninth Congress. The law of Congress giving Pennsylvania twenty-eight Congressmen provides that after the Forty-eighth Congress "no district shall elect more than one" Congressman, and in 1884 as in 1882 each of the twenty-seven districts will assist in the election of *two* Congressmen, one from the district and and one from the State-at-large. The Republicans when in control have disfranchised States in Congress on legal points not a tithe as strong.

THE Senators of both parties on Monday arranged the committees for the session. The Republicans took MAHONE and RIDDLEBERGER into full communion, and gave the former the Chairmanship on Public Buildings and the latter on Manufactures. MAHONE knows more about tissue ballots, repudiation and bull-dozing, and RIDDLEBERGER edits a small country paper in the Shenandoah valley, so must know all about manufacturing. Senator CAMERON of this State, is Chairman of the Naval Committee, and MITCHELL is put at the head of the Committee on Pensions. MORRILL, of Vermont, retains his old place at the head of the Committee on Finance, having the Tariff in charge. MILLER, of California, is Chairman of Foreign Relations, and ALLISON, of Iowa, on Appropriations. The other changes in committees are unimportant. The Democratic Senators are assigned a majority on five committees, as a matter of Senatorial courtesy.

Colored Man's Progress by One Who Knows.

Fred Douglass writes an interesting article in *Harper's Weekly*, giving a resume of the progress and present condition of the freedmen. He says that in nothing have they made more progress than in the matter of education, and speaks enthusiastically of the wonderful development they have made in intellectuality and of the capacity they have shown in this direction. With regard to their moral progress he is less pleased, but he thinks there is among them "a visible and growing improvement." He says that "the old campmeeting emotional religion is subsiding among them and thought is taking the place of feeling," and that "it is evident that manners and morals have gained by the change." Among the instrumentalities that have aided the freedmen he speaks with especial cordiality of the American Missionary Association. Of the class which still remains on the old plantation he says: "We see but little improvement in food or raiment, in form or feature," though they have improved somewhat in material condition. In Louisiana the colored people pay taxes on more than $20,000,000 worth of property, and Mr. Douglass thinks they have done almost equally well in other States. He concludes by expressing his belief that the colored people are steadily rising and that "they will ultimately justify all the endeavors made in their behalf and fulfil the highest hopes of their friends."

What a Tariff for Revenue Means.

[St. Louis Republican, Democratic Free Trader.]

The term "free trade" is a misnomer as used in political discussions in the United States. No such thing is possible in this country. No such thing is contemplated. The dutiable imports to the United States for the last fiscal year amounted to $514,000,000. The average rate of duty was 42.8 per cent. The revenue this produced was $210,000,000. The estimate of the entire receipts into the treasury the current fiscal year is $343,000,000. This is probably an under-estimate. The total receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, were $398,287,581. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that there will be required for the current fiscal year to meet the wants of the Government $258,000,000, leaving a balance of $85,000,000 to be applied to the public debt. This implies that after meeting the requirements of the sinking fund, there would remain $40,000,000 surplus. Suppose this entire sum were taken from the duties on imports, it would still have the necessary for an average rate of duties of over 30 per cent. The Secretary furnishes estimates for the fiscal year 1885, in which substantially the same condition of the receipts and expenditures is presented. If, therefore, the tariff were reduced so as to prevent all surplus revenue, protection to the extent of 30 per cent. would have to continue. This is a vast distance from free trade. But reduction of revenue by cutting down the receipts on imports could be carried much beyond this and yet, by discrimination and properly extending the free list, allow all the industries which need Government fostering protection much above 30 per cent. While the Government needs $283,000,000 annually to meet ordinary expenditures and to provide for the sinking fund, and raises only $120,000,000 or $130,000,000 from internal revenue, all apprehensions about free trade are utterly baseless. A tariff for revenue only is therefore a conservative rather than a disturbing platform.

Marvelous Restorations.

The cures which are being made by Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, and all chronic diseases, by their new Vitalizing Treatment, are indeed marvelous. If you are a sufferer from any disease which your physician has failed to cure, write for information about their new Treatment, and it will be promptly sent.

AMOS R. ENO has received $2,000,000 in rent from the Fifth Avenue, New York, Hotel property since he erected the building years ago. Mr. Eno, now eighty years old, began life poor, but soon became a successful dry goods jobber.

HARDLY a newspaper printed but speaks of a sudden death by heart disease. Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator would have cured it, strong assertion; but many have said they were taken from the grave by it. $1 per bottle at druggists.

THE DEMOCRATIC ISSUE.

Will It Be Revenue Reform and Reduction of Taxation?

The Views of General McClellan, Gov. Seymour, Senator McDonald and Gov. Cleveland.

NEW YORK, December 10.—The *Herald* to-day prints interviews with leading Democrats on the Tariff question.

GEN. GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN,

in the course of his remarks, says:

"In the name of common sense, is it not time that we lifted from the backs of the people a burden of taxation that makes the cost of woolen blankets, clothing, harness, furniture, drugs, books and almost everything else far in excess of its real value, for the benefit of a few shrewd interested protectionists, who pocket the proceeds and spend a small share of it in hiring men to preach to the credulous laboring man the old exploded theory that were it not for protection every laboring man would be turned starving on to the community?

"The Democrats should collect enough revenue to run the Government economically. They should not roll up millions in the Treasury for the benefit of protectionists. Every unnecessary dollar that is now wrung from commerce by an outrageously high tariff would under a tariff for revenue only go to the benefit of the whole people through cheaper commodities, cheaper rents, cheaper household implements, cheaper transportation, cheaper clothing. The people would find under this system that wages would be better and that there would be fewer of those periods of depression in manufacture and trade that form so conspicuous a feature under the present system of high protection."

"How will our shipping be effected?"

"Under a low tariff, admitting raw materials either free or with a very low duty, and with the privilege granted our merchants of purchasing ships in the cheapest market. I believe that our old foreign commerce would revive, and that the markets of the world would again be opened to our manufacturers, who would be far more prosperous and rest upon an infinitely more secure basis than they can under the present system."

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

After a general discussion of the question of taxation, Governor Seymour replied:

"I do not think that the election of Mr. Carlisle will of itself tend to the movement for a marked change in our revenue system. Some reforms will be proposed, because both parties believe that they are necessary. The fierce attacks made upon the party because of Mr. Carlisle's election in their nature will tend to make Democratic Congressmen hesitate in introducing bills which cannot become law and which they have not the power to pass against the opposition of the Senate and the Executive.

FOREIGN RETALIATION.

"I think in a short time it will be seen and felt that the policy of agitation by the Republican party will do all the great interests of our country—the farming, the carrying, the mechanical and the manufacturing interests—great harm. European governments will be irritated by the proposal of the Republican party to put on duties, not for the support of the Government and for needed revenues, but for the avowed purpose of keeping their productions out of our country. If we put on such prohibitory duties we have nothing to say if they adopt the same plan with regard to us.

ONE RESULT OF A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

"If the Republican party should elect a President upon that issue it would be a declaration of commercial war against European commerce, and Europe would retaliate by shutting out our products. That is the real meaning of the German action against our provisions. We can best supply them with grain, &c., but they are not dependent upon us to the degree supposed.

"If a tariff is put upon our provisions they can buy more cheaply elsewhere. Britain can get food from Canada, India and Australia. If she cannot sell to us it will be for her interest to build up her own colonies by giving them a preference. Emigration will be turned to them. If it is our duty to put taxes upon their products, then it is their duty to protect their citizens and colonists in the same way.

"The Republicans are aiding the land owners of other countries by their arguments and in their efforts to have duties put upon what we make or raise, and we see that these landed interests are even now using the arguments against us of our Republican friends.

"What we raise by duties for the revenues of government they cannot object to, for that is the general usage of all nations. We are made rich and prosperous by our great exports. If we destroy the markets for these we shall bring upon our country greater distress and calamities than have yet befallen it.

AN INEVITABLE ISSUE IN ANY EVENT.

"What will be the effect, if any," asked the reporter, "of the election of Carlisle upon the question of the reduction of taxation as a plank in the Democratic platform of 1884?"

Governor Seymour—I do not see that it will have any. The same questions upon which the National Democratic Convention will have to act would have been presented to the Convention by the selection of any other man as Speaker. The Republican journals are doing a great wrong to manufacturers by making matters concerning their interests mere party questions. They make the prosperity of manufacturers dependent upon political results, which are notoriously uncertain. This should be offensive for another reason. Their pursuits will be dragged into every contest to turn public attention away from the wrong conduct of public affairs. That is the object at this time. Our manufacturing interest are to be used to divert the public mind from public evils. It is my opinion that the action of the Democratic majority in the House will be prudent and conservative. Attacks in advance, which have been made, will tend to bring about a wise policy on the part of the Democratic majority, as it will see clearly the designs of the Republican party.

EVERYTHING DEPENDS UPON CONGRESS.

"I can only give you," he said, "what might be called my 'House opinion' on this general subject. I do not think that the election of a Speaker of the House ever has much political significance. The success of the Democratic party will depend more upon what may be done by Congress hereafter. I believe that so far as political results are concerned they will be determined entirely by what the Democratic party may do on this occasion. The action of the Democratic party upon revenue reform and the tariff should be conservative. That is about all that can be said now on the subject."

"What do you think of the prospects of the Democratic party for 1884?"

"I think that at this time everything looks favorable for the success of the Democrats in 1884, but much will depend upon the action of Congress in this session. Seeing but few people nowadays and going about but little, I can hardly add more to this expression of my own opinion."

EX-SENATOR M'DONALD.

Senator McDonald thinks in any event tariff reform would have been an issue and adds:

"Yes, revision of the tariff would have been one of the leading issues in any case. The party pledged itself to the reform in 1876 in its platform adopted at St. Louis, and reaffirmed the pledge at Cincinnati in 1880; and in my opinion the same pledge will be renewed in 1884, with no other change than may be necessary to free it from misconstruction and misrepresentation.

INIQUITIES OF THE PRESENT TARIFF.

"Our present revenue system was established as a war measure and has continued long after the necessities for it has ceased, as our extravagant expenditures and our enormous surplus revenue clearly demonstrate. It is not to be expected that the people will much longer submit to a system of taxation which collects anywhere from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 per annum more than is necessary for governmental demands."

"How will the Democrats proceed to reform the tariff?"

"In reforming the system. They will insist that favoritism shall be eliminated from it, so that taxes shall be laid only for the support of the Government. It may be some time before these reforms can be accomplished. Sudden changes are not always beneficial, even when made to right a wrong or remedy an existing evil; but there will be no doubt that the people will demand and that the Democratic party will insist on their being made as speedily as the interests of the country will permit."

SIGNIFICANCE OF CARLISLE'S ELECTION.

"You regard the election of Carlisle, then, as emphasizing the demand for revenue reform already made?"

"Yes, that is it exactly. The issue would have been made just the same had Randall been elected; but the election of Carlisle was a square indication of the preponderance of Democratic opinion against the high tariff ideas of Pennsylvania."

"Do you regard Carlisle's election in the light of a concession to the South?"

"No; Mr. Carlisle, representing the ideas he does, would have been elected had he been from any other section. The attempt to draw sectional lines and to construe his election as a hostile demonstration to the North is wrong and has no justifiable basis."

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND.

Governor Cleveland, when asked what significance should be attached to the election of Carlisle by so large a majority, said: "If Congress at its present session shall fail to reduce the revenues, now admitted to be larger than necessary, I have no doubt that the question will become an important issue in the Presidential election of next year, and that the election of Mr. Carlisle to the Speakership will tend to commit the Democratic party to advocate such a revision of the revenue law as will secure a reduction of excessive revenue by removing or lessening such duties as increase the cost of the necessaries of life rather than those which enhance the price of luxuries."

BUTLER BLAZES.

The Court House Entirely Destroyed—Records Saved.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BUTLER, PA., December 11.—This morning at eight o'clock the court house in this place was discovered to be on fire, and in less than two hours it was entirely consumed. The hose companies and bucket brigade responded promptly, but the fire had gained such headway that their efforts to save the structure were of but little consequence, as the fire at first confined itself entirely to the upper portion of the building. The cupola, which was about 100 feet high and contained a large bell and clock, fell with a tremendous crash. Quite a number of adjoining buildings caught fire from the intense heat and flying sparks, but were promptly extinguished by the different hose companies. When all hopes of saving the building had been given up, the only thing that could be done was to save the public records. The court house officials, clerks and lawyers were pressed into service, and by hard and perilous work they succeeded in saving the greater portion of the most valuable documents. By this time the fire had gained such headway that it was useless as well as impossible to try to stay the flames, and the firemen turned their attention wholly to saving the adjoining buildings. The cause of the fire was a defective flue.

The jail, which is in close proximity to the court house, contained several prisoners, but the excitement among the inmates was not at all alarming under the circumstances.

The court house was erected in 1852, and was therefore rather old, but of late years had been remodeled at great expense and was an imposing structure. It was a brick building with stone facings. A large amount of wood work had been used about the eaves and in the interior, which gave the fire an advantage over the firemen.

C. M. Heineman, a fireman, was severely injured by falling debris. His head was badly cut and back burned. Another young man fell from a ladder and broke his leg and was otherwise injured. No other accident happened of any serious consequence.

Court was in session this week, and will be continued in the M. E. church building for the present.

The building was valued at $60,000. The insurance amounts to $38,000. The records deposited in the vaults have not been examined yet, but are supposed to be all right as the vaults were fireproof.

Along with the building the statue of Gen. Wm. Butler, of revolutionary fame, and founder of Butler town, which ornamented the front portico, and stood forth in bold relief between the fluted wooden pillars that supported the portico roof was broken, burned and destroyed.

A HEALTHY body is indispensable to a vigorous mind. A bilious and dyspeptic man, whose blood drags sluggishly in his veins, can neither think clearly nor act wisely. Ayer's Pills will stir up the liver, excite the stomach and bowels to activity, open the pores of the system, renovate the blood and restore a healthy tenement for the mind.

CAPTAIN NOAH FAIRBANK wore a queue until last week. At his death in Fredericksburg, Va., on Saturday, he was 97 years of age—the oldest of the Chesapeake Bay captains. He faced many storms and everybody said that he was a true man.

Beatty Parlor Organs.

We are reliably informed that Mayor Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, is manufacturing and shipping a complete organ every five minutes, and that he has over 5,000 constantly in progress of manufacture. If you desire to secure his latest limited time price of only $45 75, you should be sure to order within five days from date of this newspaper. Read his advertisement, and order without delay.

THE use of Schwarm's Horse and Cattle Powder not only keeps your animals in good condition, but will cure them when sick. Try it. 25c at druggists and general stores. SCHWARM & IRWIN.

Appropriate.

There can be no nicer present for your friends than a pair of Decorated Candles, beautifully hand-painted: large assortment. OLD TEA HOUSE,
de 15 3tW 28 Fifth avenue.

IT GOES WEST.

Chicago Captures the Republican National Convention.

Senator Sabin Elected Chairman of the Committee.

Frye's Proposition to Change Representation Voted Down.

The Result a Boom for Arthur for the Presidency.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, December 12.—Chicago got the Republican Convention, despite the protest of the Philadelphia patricts. Col. Quay says that this means Arthur for the Presidency. June 3 was selected as the date, and Don Cameron is credited with this suggestion. Senator Frye's proposition to change the representation was voted down, which is also a victory for President Arthur. The Readjusters from Virginia will be recognized and admitted to the National Convention.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—The Republican National Committee met this morning at the Arlington Hotel. Delegates were present from each of the States and Territories, C. L. Magee represented Pennsylvania, C. W. Cooper, Ohio, T. C. Platt, New York, and Nathan Goff, West Virginia.

SENATOR SABIN CHOSEN CHAIRMAN.

The Committee was called to order by John A. Martin. Secretary Chandler nominated ex-Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, temporary presiding officer. He was elected unanimously. After the reading of the journal nominations for permanent chairman were in order. D. W. Sabin, of Minnesota, nominated by Elkins, was elected by acclamation. Mr. Sabin, taking the chair, said:

"While deeply sensible of the distinguished courtesy you have conferred, I am no doubt less surprised as the country at large will be, at the announcement of your choice, but being pressed by my parties, in the interest of peace and harmony I accept what is a rather distasteful position at this time. I trust, however, that the work of this Committee will be characterized by the same unanimity with which I have been elected, and that the next election of a Republican President will be by the same unanimous vote of the whole country." [Applause.]

A motion fixing the time for holding the convention on Tuesday, June 3, 1884, was agreed to.

ON THE DEATH OF MARSHALL JEWELL.

Mr. Elkins offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That this Committee deplores the death of Marshall Jewell, its Chairman, distinguished as an earnest, consistent, valued member of the Republican party from its origin, and an active, generous and zealous participant in State and national contests, and especially in the memorable Presidential campaign of 1880.

Resolved, That, as Governor, Foreign Minister, Cabinet officer, the integrity of his official life added lustre to his pure character and patriotic nature and made for him a name which the party and nation will be proud to cherish with honor and affection.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Committee and published, and a copy of the same, signed by the officers of the Committee, be forwarded to the family of Mr. Jewell.

FRYE'S PROPOSITION.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, then submitted his proposition of a new basis of representation at the next Convention. He said it presented a subject that demanded honest, conscientious attention. Since the proposition was made, he had received a hundred Republican newspapers, all over the north, united in expression, and the demand was for reform in the Convention. Without consideration of the proposition could be postponed, yet he had a duty to perform. When any gentleman made a proposition to change the form of the Convention, every man who was a candidate for President, or who had been before immediately sniffled at it. It was urged, he said, he offered the proposition in the interests of Blaine in opposition to the interests of Arthur. Was it not possible to conceive a man might make a proposition without a selfish motive? When he made the proposition a candidate for the Presidency of the United States never entered his head. He had no candidate for President, and, so help him God, never again would he have a candidate. His candidate for President was that tried and known Republican, who, by his experience so commended himself to the Republican party that he would unite them throughout the breadth of the land in his choice. This candidate was the man whose votes in Congress (if he happens to be a Congress,) and whose acts inside of Congress commended him to the business interests of the United States and compelled the business interests to come to their strength to the Republican party to save this country from what he believed would so disorganize it, or at least affect it greatly. (Applause.) He had no other candidate. His proposition was urged in the interest of absolute justice, which the National Committee could not fail to deny.

Mr. Frye then quoted statistics to show that representation from the Southern States, which were anti-Republican, was nearly as large as that from States which were surely Republican, and argued his position was in the interest of absolute justice. He did not wish to be understood as being antagonistic to Republicans of the Southern States. He did believe there had been intimidation in the South, and had his way it would not have existed. While in Congress he put his soul into the work of maintaining Southern Republicans in their rights. He never truckled to the rebellions: had never melted down words, never called murder, murder everywhere, and no man could charge him with forgetfulness of the rights of any one.

Mr. Forbes briefly supported the proposition submitted by Mr. Frye, stating the party would criticise the party if it refused to inaugurate reform in the organization of the Convention.

Mr. Hicks (Florida) raised a point of order against the proposition.

Mr. Morey (Louisiana) offered a resolution to amend the "call for delegates," passed at the last meeting, by adding a clause that in the State of Louisiana delegates be elected at any time after the issuing the call so as to extend to 90 days before the meeting of the Convention, the time within which delegates may be elected.

Mr. Hicks raised a point of order against the proposition, the grounds being it had been in principle discussed, voted on and decided in January last.

The Chair declined to rule upon the point of order, and the matter was open to discussion.

Mr. Frye suggested the point had been raised too late in the proceedings, a suggestion which was controverted by Mr. Platt, who argued the resolution proposed was not such as the committee had power to act upon. He was willing to submit to the next National Convention, which was the body that had a right to consider it.

Mr. Clayton opposed the plan, and Mr. Magee moved the whole matter be referred to the next National Convention.

Mr. Chandler claimed the proposition was sustained by the sentiment of the strong Republican communities from which the Republican party was to elect the President. That sentiment was in favor of not taking representation from the Southern States, but of giving additional representation to Northern States. That was a sentiment the Committee could not afford to despise or rule down on a point of order. It was a sentiment that could not be buried out of sight, but should be met fairly and squarely by the voluntary action of the Southern members of the Committee.

Mr. Bradley (Kentucky) complained Republicans of the South were taunted with giving no electoral votes. If people of the South could go to the polls and vote as people of the North could, they would give electoral votes. He was surprised it should be asked to increase the basis of representation of one section as against another, for he always understood the Republican party was a national party, and knew no North, South, East or West. One thing Republicans of the South could do, and that they had done; whether they could give electoral votes or not, they could give their lives to the cause of Republicanism.

Mr. Pierce (Rhode Island) spoke in support of the old basis of representation, under which the Republican party had constantly succeeded. He opposed discriminating against the Southern States. Those States had given the Presidency to the Republicans in 1876. If it had not been for Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana, they would have been beaten. What was the use of destroying the bridge which carried the party over? Was it safe to abandon the old basis which had served so well on the very eve of the contest?

Mr. Filley (Missouri) reviewed the benefits which had accrued to the Republican party from Republicanism of the South.

Mr. Goff (West Virginia) entered a protest against the proposition to draw a "dead line" through the country and say, "North of this line we will advocate Republicanism and south of it we will support Bourbonism." The basis of representation which had given the Republican party victory in 1860 was hallowed with the association of Lincoln and Chase and Seward, founders of the party. The basis which had given the party victory in 1868, 1872, 1876, and 1880, could not be wholly vicious. Southern States could and would give electoral votes for the Republican candidate in 1884.

Mr. Magee's motion was finally agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 18.

PLACE OF MEETING.

Mr. Brewer, Mr. Bross and State Senator Vedder (New York) briefly presented the claims of Chautauqua for the Convention. The Pennsylvania delegation was then received, and in a stirring speech by Col. Snowden, of Philadelphia, the claims of that city to the honor were presented. So far as Pennsylvania was concerned she had no candidate to present, and only desired the Republican party to present the strongest and best man. The central feature of the Republican platform would be the protection of American industry and labor, and it was well the Convention which represented the party and upheld principle should come to the great city which had been built up largely by the influences of that system. The Convention should come to the city where the party was born, and take a new impulse for the march to be led on for the protection of the rights of all men guaranteed by the Constitution. It seemed to him, however, the Constitution needed some tinkering in this respect, so all men should have equal rights before the law and an equal chance in the country for liberty and comfort. If the Convention were held in Philadelphia it would have a mighty effect on the campaign before the party.

THE ONLY THING TO SAVE INDIANA.

The Indiana delegation was next received. Mayor Grubbs, of Indianapolis, pointed out the advantages of that city as the place of holding the Convention, reviewing hotel and other facilities offered there. Republicans of Indiana were earnest, intelligent, active; were faithful and able as the Republicans of any State. Indiana always was a doubtful State, and was likely to become more doubtful in 1884. Should the Democratic Convention name a certain man now prominently mentioned Indiana would be placed in the centre of the fight, and her Republicans be called upon to lead what might be called a "forlorn hope," but they would do it nobly. He did not hesitate to pledge in 1884 the electoral vote of Indiana would be cast for the Republican candidate.

Col. Dudley (Indiana) seconded the efforts of Mayor Grubbs, claiming the delegation represented people devoted to the Republican party, willing and capable of coping with the powerful enemy. He thought he was justified in saying the interests of the party demanded that the claim of Indiana receive respectful consideration.

CINCINNATI HEARD FROM.

Benjamin Butterworth (Ohio) followed in support of the claims of Cincinnati. He suggested that many advantages would ensue to the Republican party by selecting that city for the Convention. Cincinnati was not dedicated to any candidate, but was alone dedicated to the election of the Republican candidate. The party was national and larger than any one man or any thousand men, and if it pleased Providence to take away one thousand of its leaders it would not stop the march of the column an hour. Ohio was an October State. What Quarter Bras was to Waterloo, what Round Top was to Gettysburg, Ohio was to the national battle-ground of 1884. There the Republicans would gain or lose the vantage ground for November. If the Republican party should lose Ohio in October it was doubtful whether the lost ground could be recovered. At least he was a "doubting Thomas." He alluded to the bitterness of political contests in Ohio, stating the entry of the Democrats into her borders from Kentucky, Pennsylvania and West Virginia tended to make them more doubtful.

A PLEA FOR CHICAGO.

Senator Cullom (Ills.) claimed Chicago was the best convention city in the United States, and set forth the advantages of that city in the way of hotel, railroad and telegraphic facilities. It was well known what the spirit of the party was going to be in the next election. The Republican party was going to join issue with the Democratic party on one great financial question. Its adversaries were attempting to reach out into the great Northwest and make the fight there, and it was to the interest of the party that the Convention be held in Chicago. Republicans of Illinois expected to be in line with the great party, and expected the next Republican nominee for President to be elected triumphantly.

SARATOGA ENTERS THE LISTS.

Senator Miller (New York) said the claim of Saratoga was backed by the great State of New York. The Republican party had never yet held a National Convention within the borders of New York. He did not come here stating it was necessary it should be held there for the purpose of carrying the State. New York claimed to be a Republican State, and he believed without New York in 1884 the cause of the Republican party would be substantially hopeless, but wherever the Convention was held, New York was safe to the Republican party. Still that State would be delighted to have the Convention held at Saratoga.

Mr. Judson (N. Y.) said should the Convention be located at Saratoga, not only the Empire State would be carried, but would furnish means to carry all doubtful States. [Laughter.]

Mr. Platt (N. Y.) said he thought New York would be Republican without the Convention. If Saratoga were selected it would go a good way towards helping the party to raise money for carrying on the campaign of 1884.

CHICAGO CHOSEN.

The first ballot was proceeded with, the whole number of votes cast being 46; necessary to a choice, 24.

Chicago	16	Philadelphia	8
Cincinnati	12	Indianapolis	4
Saratoga	8		

There being no choice the second ballot was taken:

Chicago	17	Cincinnati	17
Philadelphia	4	Saratoga	8

Still no choice. The third ballot resulted:

Chicago	20	Cincinnati	21
Saratoga	4	Philadelphia	1

The fourth ballot resulted in favor of Chicago by the following vote:

Chicago	26	Cincinnati	18
Saratoga	1	Philadelphia	1

So Chicago was declared the place for the next Republican Convention.

TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Morey, (Louisiana) modified his resolution offered this morning so as to give Republicans of Louisiana and Oregon authority to hold district and State Conventions not longer than 90 days prior to the meeting of the National Convention. Agreed to.

Mr. Brents, (Washington Territory) offered a resolution giving six delegates each to the Territories of Washington and Dakota on the ground that according to population they were entitled to admission to the Union as States. Rejected.

Mr. Magee moved to amend the call by inserting authority for the election of two delegates for each Congressman-at-large. Adopted.

A call for the Republican National Convention at the place and time agreed upon was then formulated and adopted.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Annual Meeting of the Organization at Harrisburg.

Delegates Welcomed to the State Capital by Gov. Pattison.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, December 11.—The State Grange Patrons of Husbandry convened in annual session in the hall of the House of Representatives this afternoon. That the organization is growing instead of diminishing is evident from the fact that while but 86 Granges were represented last year, at the first call of the roll this afternoon there were no less than 115. The delegates present numbered over 200, and this number will be increased at the morning session to at least 400.

The private session of to-day was called to order by Worthy Master Leonard Rhone, when committees on credentials and arrangements were appointed. The sessions promise to be of unusual interest, but will be conducted the remainder of the time in private.

A public meeting was held in the House of Representatives this evening. The attendance was very large, and much interest was manifested in the remarks of the gentlemen who made addresses on the occasion. Directly after the meeting had been called to order, Governor Pattison was introduced and welcomed the members of the order in the following address:

Ladies and Gentlemen of the State Grange: It gives me much pleasure to welcome you to this city as the place for holding the annual meeting of your organization. The Capital of the State is a most fitting place for a body of citizens to assemble whose purpose is to forward the interests of an industry at once the oldest and most important in the Commonwealth. In styling yourselves the "Patrons of Husbandry" you wear a title dignified wherever labor is respected and most honored among a people where simplicity, sincerity and virtue most abound. You are the patrons of an industry which employs more of the activities of man and contributes more to his comfort, health and happiness than any other form of human employment. The Capital is, therefore, honored by your presence as I am sure the State will be benefited by your labors. Hence, as the Executive of the Commonwealth, I welcome you here. As a citizen, also, I receive you with a most hearty good pleasure. With the deepest interest in the success of the sessions which will occupy your thought and attention, and the sincerest wish for their success and progress, both as a magistrate and citizen, I extend to you a most cordial welcome, and bespeak for you a pleasant, profitable and successful session. The Capital of the State is glad to have you here, and I am glad to have the opportunity of making your personal acquaintance.

Hon. Victor E. Piolett responded to the welcome of the Governor. Professor Heiges, of the Shippensburg Normal School, delivered a very able address on education. He held that children, after reaching a certain grade of schooling, should be educated in a knowledge of their home surroundings, especially in agriculture. The Professor was listened to with much attention. W. T. Everson, of Union City, Erie county, also made a short address, in which he claimed that the Grange was an excellent educator to the farmers in the matter of their various interests.

WORTH YOUR ATTENTION.

For the Holidays Special Offerings in Clothing by a Most Reliable Firm.

This is a most opportune time for buyers to make their purchases, for never before in all the years of our business career, have we been enabled to give as good bargains in men's, boys' and children's clothing. Beauty of design, artistic cut, substantial make and trim are the well known characteristics of our goods, and we are warranted to say that no clothing house in the two cities can or will give better value for your dollar than

STRASSBURGER & JOSEPH,
161 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Two doors to Wm. Semple's.

Good Work on Mt. Washington.

The Germans of Mount Washington organized on Sunday an association for the purpose of assisting the poor of that part of the city. Jacob Soffal was elected President and Jacob Sutler Secretary. A commission of five was elected to take charge of the funds. Peter Soffal, David Greutz and Wm. Dierst were appointed agents. Immediately after the organization a member reported that Earnest Simon, a Mount Washington German, was lying dead at his house, and that his family was in want. The agents were furnished money, and the corpse was decently interred by them and $15 given to the widow. Ten dollars was donated to another widow who is in needy circumstances. It was decided that the treasury shall be kept filled by the proceeds of entertainments.

T. F. PROTZMAN, the wide-awake merchant of Morris X Roads, Fayette county, passed through the city to-day *en route* for Philadelphia and New York, to buy a full line of dry goods for the holiday trade.

DR. TOLMAN WHEELER, of Chicago, has given a lot in that city for the erection of a Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, and has handed to several prominent churchmen $200,000, with instructions to apply the land and the money for the purpose described.

DR. GRAVES' HEART REGULATOR cures all forms of Heart Disease, nervousness and sleeplessness.

A SECTIONAL CONTEST.

The East and the West Fighting For the Republican National Convention.

EDMUNDS WISHES TO BE RELIEVED.

Senator Edmunds was not present. The following letter from him was read:

To My Republican Brethren of the Senate—Gentlemen:—At the close of last session when a large number of Republican Senators-elect had no voice in the selection of the President *pro tempore*, and when none of those then in office who were re-elected could be chosen for th place, you did me the great honor to place me in that office. I felt then that had your range of choice been as great as it now is, another Senator would have been your choice, as he would mine. Difficulties then existing are now removed. I gladly hasten to return to your hands unembarrassed the disposition of the trust Senators imposed on me, and I invite you to proceed to elect another President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

With grateful thanks for the unsought proof of confidence shown me, and with a wish to be relieved, faithfully yours,

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

The caucus postponed action on the letter for the reason Senator Anthony has not been sworn in for the present term, but it was informally determined, when the time for action is reached, Senator Anthony shall receive the nomination of the caucus for President of the Senate. A motion was carried to consider the question of electing officers of the Senate at a caucus on Thursday.

THE WHISKY MEN

MOVING TO SECURE THE EXTENSION OF THE BONDED PERIOD.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—The first step in the movement to secure the extension of the bonded period on distilled spirits for two years will be the presentation in the House of petitions from the leading distillers, bankers and business men of the principal cities of the country. Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, Indianapolis, Detroit, Omaha and Denver Congressmen will offer in this form, for their constituents interested, a comprehensive argument on the subject, copies of which will be placed on each member's desk.

The petitions, twenty-two in number, are numerously signed. The reasons given for granting an extension are, that with the resumption of specie payments in 1879, and the coincident revival of prosperity in all branches of trade, a great impetus was given to the production of distilled spirits during the years 1880, 1881 and 1882. The demand for sour mash whiskies for aging purposes was so great that more of these spirits were produced and warehoused than can be marketed for consumption as the tax matures thereon. As a natural result the prices have declined, and distillers holders and have been seriously embarrassed in raising money to pay the taxes on spirits for which they could find no immediate market. In the majority of cases it became necessary to borrow money to pay taxes as they accrued, and a number of prominent and wealthy houses succumbed to the strain.

It is submitted that the true principle of customs and internal revenue is to exact the duty or tax upon articles as they are withdrawn for consumption or sale, and not to force the payment of duties or taxes upon goods for which there is no immediate demand. This is, it is claimed, the practical operation in regard to every other commodity, except domestic distilled spirits.

CAMERON'S DEPUTY.

QUAY'S EFFRONTERY EXCITING THE INDIGNATION OF REPUBLICANS.

(Special to Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 10.—The Republican delegation in Congress are indignant over the unblushing effrontery of Matt S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, who has been here during the past week, professing to have a kind of power of attorney from Senator Cameron, to direct the Federal appointments and other political affairs of Pennsylvania. Quay has asked for the transfer of certain officers of the Senate, and is also asking to have the present Pension Agent at Philadelphia, General Sickel, superceded by A. Wilson Voins, who is one of the professional politicians who managed Conventions in Philadelphia. General Sickel is regarded as one of the best officers in the Pension Service, and has an excellent record as a soldier.

TURN ON THE LIGHT.

THREE SUBJECTS WHICH THE DEMOCRATS PROPOSE TO INVESTIGATE.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—The Democrats in Congress are considering the propriety of making an investigation into these three subjects: First, the rumors which have been circulated as to any bargains which were made under the Garfield administration in relation to the appointment of a Justice of the Supreme Court; second, the conduct of the Attorney General in the matter of the political trials in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana; and, third, the method of prosecuting the Star-route cases, the compensation paid to special counsel, and the compromises in the Ottman case.

GETTING EVEN WITH GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—The following is the text of the joint resolution introduced by Representative Townshend in regard to the action of Germany concerning American hog products:

WHEREAS, The Government of the German Empire has seen fit to prohibit the importation of American hog products upon the improper assumption that they are deleterious to the public health; and

WHEREAS, Said Government of the German Empire declined an invitation to send its own experts to this country for the purpose of examining the quality and manner of marketing hog products; and

WHEREAS, It appears from proceedings of said Government the same has, or claims to have, full authority to prohibit the importation of any foreign goods by it believed to be injurious to health without the assent of the Reichstag; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the President be and he is hereby authorized, during the recess of Congress, to prohibit the importation of any goods which, upon the advice of experts, he shall hold to be injurious to health from those countries which, upon the same ground, prohibit the importation of American products.

DUTY ON WOOLS.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—Representative Converse, who introduced a bill yesterday for the restoration of rates of duty on imported wools, will endeavor to get the bill through the House without waiting for a report from the Committee of Ways and Means or having it discussed in committee of the whole. He intends to seek recognition by the Speaker the first day of the suspension of the rules, in order to move to suspend the rules and put the bill on its passage, and he thinks he will get the requisite two-thirds vote. Mr. Converse's object in taking this course is to have the proposition voted upon on its merits, and prevent its being handicapped by other tariff amendments, as would probably be the case should it go to the committee of the whole.

UNION LEAGUE MEETING.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—The joint meeting of the National and Executive Committees of the Union League was held in this city to-day to consider and decide upon the policy of the League in overthrowing Bourbonism as soon as possible in the Southern States. General James H. Negly, of Pittsburgh, presided. There were present forty gentlemen from the Central, Southern and Eastern States. The subject to which all the speakers devoted most attention was the necessity of affording protection to the colored people in the South.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

A Hard Fight to Conquer the Disease in Chester County.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, December 12.—The State Board of Agriculture of this State has successfully emerged from a stubborn fight with pleuro-pneumonia in Chester county. Speaking of the disease, its cause and treatment, Thomas J. Edge, Secretary of the Board, said in an interview:

"What is the condition of the pleuro-pneumonia plague among the cattle of Chester county?" asked the reporter.

"It was the hardest fight ever experienced with the disease. It begun in August last. At that time an apparently fine and healthy herd of cattle was received from Baltimore in Chester county. Some of them proved to have been infected with the disease, and as it developed the spread was alarmly rapid. It now appears to be checked, but we never had so much trouble to suppress it. About the time it was supposed to be checked it would again crop out. The State has had a surgeon in that locality most of the time, and the only way he could do was to order the cattle killed as fast as they contracted the disease. All others in the herd were then quarantined. By this course sixty head were killed and 180 quarantined. Every place a head of the Baltimore cattle went the disease would break out. It was the hardest outbreak since the State has taken the matter in charge, five years ago. The State pays for the killing of the cattle and reimburses the owner for the loss. There is no obligation to do this, but the policy is adopted in order to secure the co-operation of owners, who will more readily give up their animals to slaughter when it entails no loss. The damages are estimated by sworn appraisers and the State pays half the actual value."

The Secretary adds: "The disease is now only sporadic."

IN KANSAS.

KANSAS, CITY, MO., December 12.—Reports having been telegraphed abroad that many cattle in Douglas, Jefferson and adjoining counties of Kansas were dying with some contagious disease, perhaps pleuro-pneumonia, the *Live Stock Indicator*, of this city, has investigated the matter, and to-morrow will say the reports are unfounded. Veterinaries, as well as the best informed stockmen, say the few losses occurring are from the use of damaged and unwholesome food, resulting in an ailment similar to dry murrane. Here and there a few head have died, but there is nothing like an epidemic.

IN LOVE WITH MISS GARFIELD.

Arrest of a Crank for Annoying the Late President's Daughter.

CLEVELAND, December 12.—For many months past Miss Mollie Garfield has been annoyed by the impertinent attentions of a young traveling salesman connected with a St. Louis house. He has constantly addressed to her letters expressive of his profound admiration and esteem for her, and has even gone so far as to propose marriage. These communications have of course been treated with the contempt they merited.

Latterly, however, his attentions have become an actual torment to the family of Mrs. Garfield, and measures were taken to put a stop to them. During the past few days he has frequently made his appearance on Prospect street, in the vicinity of Mrs. Garfield's home, and has repeatedly sought interviews with the members of the household, but he has been frequently turned away from the door. Mrs. Garfield consulted with Dr. Boynton, her brother-in-law, who notified the police, and appointed an interview with the young man to occur this afternoon.

The ardent youth was punctual and so was Detective Hulligan. The young lover was taken to the Central Police Station, where he gave the name of George Washington, and asserted that he was a lineal descendant of the father of his country, "and if I don't marry Mollie Garfield," he exclaimed, "I'll hang myself."

He was hurried off to a cell, making little resistance, but constantly protesting the sincerity of his affection. His insanity is of a mild from, and has apparently been caused by dissipation.

Washington is the individual who a few years since earned some notoriety through his persistent attentions to the niece of General Sherman at St. Louis. He was arrested for his annoying conduct, but was subsequently released.

THE EMMA BOND TRIAL.

Jury Still Incomplete — Dramatic Scene in Court.

ST. LOUIS, December 12.—No more jurymen were secured in the Emma Bond case this morning, but it is believed the entire panel will be obtained by evening. The crowd in town is increasing. Miss Bond made her first appearance in court to-day, accompanied by her mother and married sister, and a sensational scene followed. John C. Montgomery, one of the defendants, was sitting in a position where he was shielded by counsel from Miss Bond's view. Suddenly one of the counsel moved and left Montgomery exposed to her gaze. His eyas lowered and he trembled, attempted to raise his hat to hide his features, but was too late. The sight of the face of the man whom she believed to have done her so terrible a wrong utterly prostrated her, and she fainted, and amid murmurs of sympathy was carried from the court room.

The jury was completed at the afternoon session, and is regarded one of the best and most intelligent ever empaneled in Montgomery county. The case was then opened for the State by John C. Brennan, Prosecuting Attorney of Christian county, and for the defense by John McBride. Testimony will be given to-morrow. It is now stated the defense will rely mainly on proving an alibi, and no attempt made, directly at least, to smirch the character of Miss Bond.

BOSTON ELECTION.

An Independent Democrat Elected Mayor.

BOSTON, December 12.—The results of the election in Boston yesterday were as follows: Augustus P. Martin, Independent Democrat and citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor, getting 27,540 votes, against 25,997 for Alderman Hugh O'Brien regular Democrat. Gen. Isaac S. Burrell, member of Street Commissioners, many years a candidate of the Republicans and citizens, was re-elected over Wm. B. Smart, having a majority of 1,320. The citizens and Republicans elected 10 of the 12 Aldermen. The Council stands: 36 Republicans, 33 Democrats, and 8 Independent Democrats. The vote against license was unexpectedly large. The negative votes numbered 13,577, against 22,050 in the affirmative. Last year the vote stood: For license, 22,772; against, 9,325.

THE use of Schwarm's Horse and Cattle Powder not only keeps your animals in good condition, but will cure them when sick. Try it. 25c at druggists and general stores. SCHWARM & IRWIN.

THE FALSE PROPHET.

Organizing an Army for the Conquest Of Darfour.

The Dogs of War Not Yet Let Loose In Tonquin.

CAIRO, December 12.—Ala Ed Seen Pasha, Governor of Khartoum, returned to that place from Duem with the garrison, guns, ammunition and supplies there. He states the report is confirmed that El Mahdi, after the battle, returned to El Obeid with ammunition and a battery of Krupp guns, which were taken from Hicks Pasha. El Mahdi is preparing to send ten thousand men to the province of Darfour and another ten thousand to subdue the Kababish tribes near Khartour.

THE EGYPTIAN ADVANCE.

Baker Pasha's force consists of 2,300 gendarmes (500 mounted), 1,500 blacks, and 4,000 Beduoins, with five guns. This force is additional to that at Suakim. Colonel Sartorious commands the gendarmes and Zebehr Pasha commands the blacks and half the Beduoins. The latter will advance on Berber from Suakim, while the other half, the Bedouins under Hunnein Pasha, will go up the Nile, recruiting Beduoins on the way. The two forces will try to join between Berber and Suakim.

PARNELL BANQUETED.

RINGING SPEECH OF THE GREAT IRISH AGITATOR.

DUBLIN, December 11.—At the banquet to Parnell to-night the room was crowded. Davitt, in response to the toast, "Ireland a Nation," said that, led by Parnell, they might believe themselves on the threshold of heralding in the Irish nation. Lord Mayor Dawson read an address to Parnell. Parnell was cheered for several minutes. He referred to the formation of the Land League and said:

"Never was there a movement formed to contend against such a system of robbery and fraud, in carrying out which there was so much moderation displayed and such absence of crime. There were 30,000 soldiers and 5,000 police in Ireland. The law of *habeas corpus* had been repeatedly violated. The most significant example was when a thousand Irishmen were imprisoned by "Buckshot" Forster. If Liberals wish the Irish to co-operate with them, there must be no more coercion of emigration. We regard any system of emigration we have yet had in this country as a murderous blow against the life of our nation, being accompanied by untold sufferings on the part of the victims. Three-fourths of the emigrants from Ireland during the last year or two have been compelled to find homes in garrets in New York, Boston and Montreal. Proceedings of the Tukes Committee stand exposed an indecent attempt to assist the Government to get quit of the Irish difficulty by getting quit of the Irish people. If we are to be emigrated or coerced we prefer to have the dose demonstrated by Tories rather than by wolves in sheep's clothing. The present Irish Executive is characterized by greater meanness and incapacity than any of his predecessors. Earl Spencer came to Ireland as a sort of inferior bottle holder to Forster. We are not surprised Spencer should do his best to imitate the biggest coercionist who ever came to Ireland, and that he should desire to give full play to the unbridled insults and passions of a foreign garrison in Ireland.

"All our experience with English dealings in Ireland results in the conclusion the English are always willing to employ force to the fullest extent against the masses of the people. With regard to the question of including Ireland in the extension of the franchise our position is strong and winning one. Whether Ireland is included or not, we shall return about eighty member at the next election. Although at present progress is slow, we are adding to the impetus given to the National cause. We must be patient if we wish to win. Coercion can't last forever. It rests with Irishmen to determine at the next general election whether a Liberal or a Tory Government shall rule. If we can't rule ourselves, we can cause England to be ruled as we choose. We are determined this generation shall not pass away until it has bequeathed those who come after us the great right of national independence and prosperity."

At the close of Parnell's speech there was great cheering. Mayor Dawson presented Parnell a check for £38,000 as a national tribute.

STORM IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

LONDON, December 12.—Violent gales throughout England last evening did much damage in London and the provinces. At Wolverhampton the Exhibition building, which was only partially completed, was destroyed. Huge trees were torn up and carried away. Low lying districts of Birmingham were flooded. A portion of the roof of a church at Chad, Derry, was demolished. The Congregational church here was also damaged. The parish church at Rotheham was much injured. Chimney shafts were thrown down at Manchester, Leeds, etc. A large gas-holder near Bradford capsized, and the chemical works at Widnes were damaged.

At Leicester the carriage works were destroyed. At Berkenhead great damage was done. The chief officer of a steamer just arrived from Glasgow was killed. Pool cabs were overturned and many buildings damaged. At Lincoln the parapet of the tower of the Cathedral was blown down. A ship was blown from its moorings in Belfast harbor. At South Shields vessels broke adrift. Three wherries sunk. The British ship Liverpool, from Quebec for Greenock, is a total wreck near Stranraer, Scotland. Only a man and a boy were saved of the crew. Two persons were killed at Hull and several injured. A portion of Portsmouth was flooded. At Hartlepool many ships were damaged.

At Birmingham two persons were killed and a number injured. Three were killed at Manchester. At Dewsbury three were killed. At Chester a man was blown down in the street and killed. Two persons were killed at Liversedge. A portion of the roof of St. Mary's church, Berwick, was destroyed. Several houses in the suburbs of Notingham were blown down.

At Klidurck the gasometer was demolished. The Postal Telegraph Inspector was cut in halves at Leeds. At Bradford monuments in Cliff Cemetery and a portion of the depot of the Midland railway were blow down. Several vessels docked in the Mersey were damaged. Two vessels were wrecked at Dunure Scotland, and two men drowned. Lowlands in the West Lancashire and Garstang district are flooded. At Glasgow damage to property was very great.

O'DONNELL MUST DIE.

LONDON, December 12.—It is understood the Home Office sent a letter to Judge Denman, who presided at the trial of O'Donnell, asking his opinion in regard to the sufficiency of the evidence submitted by the prosecution to support the charge of wilful murder against O'Donnell. The Judge in his reply gave it as his opinion the evidence fully justified the verdict. Father Fleming, O'Donnell's spiritual adviser, visits the prisoner twice daily. Mrs. O'Donnell paid another visit to her husband to-day. The Sheriffs are completing their arrangements for the execution of O'Donnell on Monday. Binns, the hangman, will arrive in London Saturday. Only two members of the press will be permitted to be present.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—The Senate took up the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Beck, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information concerning the sinking fund, &c., and Mr. Beck addressed the Senate. He said:

It is perfectly apparent the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, made in a recent report, to keep up taxation beyond the wants of the Government so at least $50,000,000 can be applied to the sinking fund, ought not to be complied with, and his own report seems to furnish a basis for the statement. When the information asked for is presented, he would show we have paid seven hundred million dollars of the public debt beyond what any creditor can say good faith required for the maintenance of the sinking fund, under any laws or obligations we had created. We ought now to say what every creditor of the United States wants us to say, that there is no necessity of keeping up taxation to the extent of providing $50,000,000 a year, which the Secretary recommends, but we ought to allow outstanding bonds to remain as security for the circulation of national banks and such other purposes as they are needed for, and we ought to reduce taxation. He would not say how, but in some proper way we ought to give the people relief from onerous taxation. The sinking fund has been fully and fairly provided for, he said, for the next twenty years to come. The purpose of the fund was to give assurance or security the debt would be paid. This it amply does, and would do, without the necessity of following the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Sherman said he had no objection whatever to the resolution calling for information, but the published statements relating to the sinking fund contain all the material necessary from which to derive particulars the gentleman from Kentucky (Beck) desires. At the present rate the sinking fund would pay off the national debt in about fourteen years. He believed the policy a good one which preserves the sinking fund intact. There should be no interruption to that policy except under extraordinary pressure, which should be only temporary, resumed at the earliest moment and preserved in until the public debt is paid off to the uttermost farthing.

Mr. Beck, in reply, said he desired no action or legislation to injure the public faith or credit, but on the contrary wanted to maintain it, but to do so by taxation for legitimate purposes, not for the purpose of accumulating money at the rate of $50,000,000 a year, or advancing the prospects of any man to nomination.

Mr. Bayard moved an amendment to the resolution so as to call also for a report showing under precisely what provisions of law the reduction of the public debt has been effected.

Mr. Plumb thought the sinking fund at the present time a mere matter of bookkeeping. People were anxious the debt should be paid off as rapidly as possible. They do not need to keep up the debt for the purpose of maintaining the national banking system. The national banking system as far as its relations to the currency are concerned is doomed with the extinction of the national debt, because the demands of the country for currency are constantly increasing. He held it the part of good judgment and patriotism to provide something to take the place of the present national banking system.

The amendment of Mr. Bayard was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was also agreed to.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. Wilson called up his joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the civil rights citizens and moved reference committee judiciary. The resolution proposes the following article, the amendment to be numbered article 16: "Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to protect citizens of the United States in the exercise and enjoyment of their rights, privileges and immunities, and assure them the equal protection of the laws.

Mr. Wilson addressed the Senate in support of the resolution. He reviewed civil rights legislation, which he said was rendered necessary by the fact the Constitution did not enforce itself, but the Supreme Court of the United States recently declared this legislation of Congress unconstitutional and void, and had held it is State action that is prohibited by the Constitution, not individual invasion of individual rights. He quoted at length from cases decided in that court, and combatted the doctrine that led to its conclusion. According to this theory all a State has to do is to remain inert to refuse protection to a citizen, and the nation cannot help him. And this is called equal protection of the law, and enforcement of the constitutional amendments. The most that the Constitution and laws can do is to assure to each citizen an equal chance with all others to reach those ends governments are organized to promote, but no citizen has an equal chance who has not equal protection. It is his right to possess both. It is the duty of the Government to assure both, for justice is the foundation of government.

Mr. Garland said the inconsistency of the recent decision of the Supreme Court was not to be found in the opinion of the majority of that Court, but in that of the minority—namely, Justice Harlan. If any people in this country had not equal protection of the laws, he favored giving it to them, but how far Congress could go in throttling a State he was not now prepared to say, but hoped to be prepared when the proposition came up for debate.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

Amalgamation of Irish Societies.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., December 12.—The Irish State Convention, called to amalgamate all Irish organizations in Wisconsin in behalf of Ireland, began its session in the Academy of Music at noon to-day, with over 400 delegates, representing several benevolent, military and certain religious societies in every corner of the State. Chief

CUT TO PIECES.

The Egyptians Sustain Another Crushing Defeat.

Of a Force of Seven Hundred Only Fifty Escape.

CAIRO, December 9.—News has reached Aden that a great force of Hill tribes attacked five companies of Egyptian troops, which were reconnoitering outside Suakim, on the 5th inst. Severe fighting ensued. The Egyptians were completely annihilated and their artillery captured.

Another account of the Egyptian defeat at Suakim on the 5th inst. says: Spies entered Suakim and reported the Hillmen hovering near town. On hearing this Mahmoud Tapes Pasha, anxious to efface the defeat at Tokkar on the 6th ult., on account of which a court-martial is pending, sent forward five hundred black troops and two hundred Bashi-bazouks against the Hill tribes, he himself remaining at Suakim. At the distance of three hours' march from town the Egyptians were attacked by several thousand men. The Egyptians fought stubbornly, but were cut to pieces. Only fifty, of whom half were officers, escaped. This defeat of troops, hitherto regarded as the flower of the army, caused great consternation here, as it tends to show the task of opening a route from Suakim to Berber with the material at Baker Pasha's disposal, is nearly hopeless.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Twenty cavalrymen accompanied the Egyptian force defeated near Suakim on the 5th inst. The total loss is 680 men. There were two European officers with the force, and the whole was under command of an Egyptian Major. Surviving officers say they were surrounded by five thousand men. The Egyptians formed a square, the black troops being stationed on three paces and the Bashi-bazouks on the fourth face of the square. The latter fell back, throwing the black troops into disorder. The blacks fought with great bravery. One gun and all the arms and ammunition were lost. In consequence of the disaster the garrison at Suakim is reduced to one thousand men. Dervishes are appearing in Upper Egypt who propose to preach a holy war. The whole country beyond Egypt proper is ablaze.

A Suakim dispatch says there is a panic among Egyptian officials. The fall of the garrisons at Tokar and Sinkat is expected daily owing to starvation. It is stated Othman, chief of the slave dealers, was killed in the fight.

THE DUEL AT ROME.

ROME, December 8.—The duel yesterday between Baron Nicotera and Signor Lovito did not result in the death of the Baron, as at first reported, though that gentleman was badly hurt. The meeting took place at eleven o'clock in the morning. At the appointed hour the adversaries, accompanied by their seconds, repaired to the garden of a villa close to the Prato de Castello, on the banks of the Tiber. It was agreed that only the right hand should be used by the combatants and on the seconds crying halt the combat was to cease. In the excitement of the fight, however, these rules and regulations were forgotten. Hardly had the signal been given when Nicotera made a furious lunge and wounded his adversary in the arm.

The seconds instantly called a halt, but Signor Lovito, smarting with pain, took no notice or did not hear and, rushing at Nicotera, struck him fully on the head. Nicotera raised his sabre to ward off the blow and his opponent, snatching at it, got badly cut.

"Coward! Assassin!" exclaimed Nicotera. "Treason!" replied Lovito, in a frenzy. In the melee which followed, principals and seconds were hopelessly mixed. Nicotera was severely wounded in the face and hand. The adversaries were with difficulty separated and Nicotera, it is said, had to be forcibly disarmed. At last accounts both combatants were declared out of danger.

OPERATIONS IN TONQUIN.

PARIS, December 8.—Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine, has received a dispatch from Saigon, dated yesterday, stating that the French forces have reconnoitred to within two and a half miles of Bacninh. Admiral Courbet reconnoitred the approaches to Sontay, on the Red river, on November 23. The French captured a junk near Haiphong which was laden with combustibles and had seven men on board. The sub-Governor of Haidzuong, having been suspected of acting in collusion with the enemy, has been sent to Saigon for trial. Admiral Courbet, in a private letter to the Governor of Cochin China, states that operations will shortly begin. He says: "We are eager to march."

Premier Ferry still witholds his reply to the dispatch of Marquis Tseng, in which the latter asked that Admiral Courbet be instructed to cease operations against Sontay and Bacninh. Marquis Tseng, becoming impatient to-day, asked that an immediate response be given. The French Government expects to hear at any time from Admiral Courbet that he has captured Sontay, Bacninh and Honghoa as well. It is doubtful whether the reconnoissances of the gunboats on the Songkoi river discovered Chinese forces on both sides. The river is strong, however, in its entrenchments, which extend along its banks for miles.

A Chinese night attack on Haiphong has been frustrated by the French. The Chinese advanced close to Haiphong and burned a village. French gunboats and troops were dispatched to the scene and the enemy routed.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, December 8.—English party leaders and the members of the Cabinet are still undecided as to the policy of extending the Franchise bill. Ireland will, consequently, remain perturbed on the subject until the Cabinet meetings are resumed, which will not be until after Christmas. Whatever the decision may be, it will not lead to a split in the Cabinet.

The Irish party is at present chiefly absorbed in its preparations for the banquet to Parnell, in Dublin, next Tuesday. The Rotunda promises to be on that occasion the scene of a grand national demonstration. The Lord Mayor of Dublin will preside. The first toast will be, "Ireland, a Nation," and Davitt is expected to respond to it. The leading members of the Irish National party will be among the speakers. Covers will be laid for 600 guests, and besides these the gallery will be occupied by about 600 ladies.

Subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund are increasing rapidly, and it is expected that before Tuesday it will have reached £40,000.

EMIGRATION FROM CANADA.

OTTAWA, December 8.—The Dominion Government is greatly alarmed over the publication of the British Minister's report to the Imperial Government on emigration to the United States, more particularly that part of it relative to the large influx of settlers from Canada. Heretofore the Canadian Government has denied the accuracy of figures showing the exodus from Canada as published by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, stating that they were falsified for the purpose of misrepresenting Canada and influencing the tide of emigration to the United States. Minister West's report staggers them, coming as it does from a British official whose loyalty would not permit him to misrepresent Canada in the interest of any other country.

MARY ANDERSON'S "GALATEA."

LONDON, December 8.—All Mary Anderson's previous successes were to-night surpassed by her performance as *Galatea*, when her ease and grace were shown to especial advantage by the classic severity of the Athenian costume. Her absolutely perfect interpretation of naive innocence fairly enraptured the fashionable audience that to-night crowded the pit and gallery. When the bewitchingly beautiful statue of *Galatea* was unveiled the public seemed completely taken by surprise, and gazed a few moments in silent admiration, as if spellbound, and then spontaneously burst into a storm of applause. At the end of the first act the charming American actress was called three times before the curtain, and showered with exquisite bouquets, several of which were trimmed with red, white and blue streamers.

IRISH CLERGY CENSURED.

ROME, December 8.—The *Moniteur De Rome*, the Papal organ, strongly censures the Catholic clergy at Newry, Ireland, for their attitude during the recent agitation there. It especially condemns Father MacCarten's sermon in the Cathedral of Newry on Sunday, in which he characterized the action of the Government in prohibiting the Nationalist meeting there as having a tendency to drive the people to rebel, and as a direct insult to the Catholic Church. The *Moniteur* points to a paragraph in the *United Irishman*, of Dublin, asking its friends in London to furnish the addresses and biographies of the jurymen in the O'Donnell case in order to enable their obituaries to be prepared.

PREMONITION OF DEATH.

A Baltimore Youth Who Predicted the Time of His Demise.

BALTIMORE, December 8.—One of the most remarkable and accurate premonitions of death, which has ever occurred was brought to light to-day at the funeral of Christopher C. Brooks, aged seventeen years, grandson of Prof. Brooks, of the Baltimore Female College. The minister, in his funeral discourse, stated that the deceased was apparently in excellent health until recently, and his case was one of the exceptional phenomenal cases which point to a new and higher philosophy. About five months ago a former school teacher of young Brooks died, and a few weeks ago the latter stated his deceased friend had appeared to him in a vision, and told him he would die of heart disease on Wednesday, December 5, at 3 o'clock. Young Brooks had never had any trouble with his heart and his family were in no way concerned over the matter. The youth was thoroughly impressed with the belief that he would die at the time indicated. On the afternoon of the 4th he accompanied a lady to an entertainment and every effort was made by his relatives and friends to divert his mind from the subject. Wednesday morning young Brooks arose and ate a hearty breakfast. While eating lunch at two o'clock in the afternoon he complained of feeling faint and asked to be assisted to his room. As the clock in the hall-way was striking three o'clock he expired. The case has caused considerable excitement.

A LEAP TO DEATH.

An Old Lady Suicides by Jumping From a Train.

SALEM, O., December 8.—Last evening as train No. 6 on the Ft. Wayne and Chicago railway had just left Valparaiso, Ind., an old lady was seen to spring from the platform. The train was moving rapidly at the time, but was quickly brought to a stop. A thorough search was instituted by the employes and passengers, but without success. Early this morning her remains were found in a creek by a freight brakeman. They were mangled almost beyond recognition. It was ascertained that she had purchased a ticket from Chicago to Salem, Ohio, and the agent at this point was instructed to find her relatives. They were expecting her and had come to the depot to meet her, but only to receive the sad news of her horrible death. Her name was Augusta Prescott. She was eighty years of age, and traveling from Davis City, Iowa, to this point unattended. She had considerable money on her person upon leaving Chicago, and her friends in this vicinity are wealthy farmers. The cause of her desperate act cannot be ascertained.

PRIZE FIGHT.

Desperate Slugging Match Between Two Young Irishmen.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WILKESBARRE, PA., December 8.—Thomas McGarin and Michael Cox, two young Irishmen, fought a desperate prize fight at Parsons, about six miles north of this city. About 100 persons were in attendance, and much money changed hands. Nine rounds were fought, when on the tenth round Cox knocked McGarin to the ground, and commenced to stamp him on the face with his brogans, when the fight was awarded to McGarin as a foul. Both men were severly punished.

"I have been afflicted with an affection of the throat from childhood, caused by diphtheria, and have used various remedies, but have never found anything equal to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—Rev. G. M. F. Hampton, Piketon, Ky. Sold only in boxes.

M. WENNEMACKERS, a Belgian engineer, has been arrested at Nice, Italy, upon suspicion of being the author of the attempt to murder M. de Lesseps by an infernal machine. A quantity of dynamite cartridges were found at his lodgings.

What Will it Do?

Brown's Iron Bitters? Good for what? Well, see what it has done. *To begin with dyspepsia.* It has cured some of the worst cases. *Then chills and fever.* Who wants to shake with cold and burn with heat, when a bottle or two of Brown's Iron Bitters will drive the source of the mischief away? *How about rheumatism?* It cured Mr. Brashear, of Baltimore, and hundreds of others. *Those dreadful nervous troubles.* Mr. Berlin, of Washington, the well known Patent attorney, was entirely relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters. *The ailments of the kidneys.*—Brown's Iron Bitters cured Mr. Montague, of Christiansburg, Va., and an army of other sufferers. *Debility and langor.*—The Rev. J. Marshall West, Ellicott City, Md., is one of the many clergymen restored by Brown's Iron Bitters. And as with vertigo, malaria, liver complaint, and headache, Brown's Iron Bitters is the Great Family Medicine. 2

VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS
For Sale and Exchange. Write for free REAL ESTATE JOURNAL. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO. Richmond, Virginia
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WALK MORE, AND SLEEP SOUNDLY

Mr. John W. Cole, Principal of the Gale School, Troy, N. Y., writes us:

TROY, N. Y., April 7, 1883.

"Having been afflicted for several years past with illness, the cause of which was unknown to me for a long time, and my continued disability getting to be of so serious and distressing a character as to cause great anxiety with my family and friends, I became satisfied upon close investigation that the cause of my sickness was the diseased condition of my kidneys and liver. At this time by accident a friend who had similar symptoms to mine informed me of the great improvement in his health by taking Hunt's Remedy, and persuaded me to try it. I immediately commenced taking it, and from the first bottle began to improve, and its continued use affords very encouraging results. I can sleep soundly, walk better, am free from pains, and the severe attacks of headache from which I suffered so much have disappeared, and I cheerfully recommend Hunt's Remedy for all purposes for which it is advertised. I will add in closing that my wife has used it very successfully for preventing the attacks of sick headache with which she had been afflicted from youth.

ALMOST DISHEARTENED.

A prominent citizen sends us the following statement:

"For several years I have been very seriously afflicted with a severe pain in the back, which I long supposed to be lumbago or rheumatism of the back. More recently the pains had become more severe, so much so that it was with difficulty that I was able to get out of bed in the morning. I had tried various remedies without any apparent relief. By the earnest solicitation of a friend I commenced taking Hunt's Remedy, about three weeks ago, and its instantaneous benefits are wonderful, for I have had no pains in my back since taking the first three doses, and am relieved from the pains, aches and exhaustive weakness, the painful symptoms that usually accompany diseases of the kidneys. And I confidently expect to be completely and permanently cured by the use of it. I most cheerfully recommend Hunt's Remedy to all who are afflicted with any kidney or liver disease.

WILLIAM G. ARNOLD,
Walnut street, Providence, R. I.
March 29, 1883.

COTTON GOODS.

Over-Productions in Maryland—Trade Unsatisfactory.

BALTIMORE, December 7.—The *Sun* publishes a lenghty interview with the leading cotton mill owners of Maryland. It says:

A careful inquiry made yesterday among the cotton mill owners of Maryland elicited uniform statements to the effect that there is an over-production of goods, an over-stocked market, and that the trade of the year has been unsatisfactory. Mr. William B. Hooper, of the Woodbury Factory, said:

"In the thirty-five years of my business experience I think the outlook at present is the least satisfactory I have known. The wages of operatives at the mills on Jones' Falls are better than those paid on the Patapsco. If the latter paid the same wages that we do, I believe there would be none of them running just now. The warehouses are full of goods for which there is no market except at prices that would either show a loss or no profit. Maryland cotton manufacturers have lost more by the competition of Southern mills than those of any other State. We make the coarse goods which the South is making and feel the over-production most. There are too many spindles, and the spindles increase more rapidly than the population which is to consume the manufactured products. The Southern operatives get at least 30 per cent. less wages than we pay. They work twelve hours a day and our people work but ten hours."

Two or three other mill owners were interviewed to the same effect.

MERCER JUDGESHIP.

S. S. Mehard Appointed to Fill the Vacancy.

HARRISBURG, December 8.—Governor Pattison to-day appointed S. S. Mehard, of Mercer, to fill the vacancy in the Mercer district, caused by the death of Judge McDermitt. The Governor has heard arguments in favor of all the candidates for the office this week, and came to the conclusion that Mr. Mehard presented superior claims to the office. Mr. Mehard is a law partner of James A. Stranahan, who spoke in his interest before the Governor. The term of the new Judge, whose commission has been issued, will expire on the first Monday of January, 1885.

OHIO CROPS.

December Report of the State Board of Agriculture.

COLUMBUS, O., December 6.—The forthcoming crop and stock report of the State Board of Agriculture for the month of December will give the following per cent. of acreage and condition of wheat, per cent. and condition of rye and barley, condition of farm animals and per cent. of blooded or high grade animals belonging to various classes. The figures are based on returns from about seven hundred township correspondents:

Wheat—Acres sown for the harvest of 1884, 1,626,579, being 97 per cent. of that sown for 1883. Its condition compared with last fall is 102.

Rye—Acreage compared with last fall, 88; condition, 99.

Barley—Acreage sown compared with last fall, 87; condition, 99.

Cattle—Per cent. of short-horn is 65; Herfords, 2; Devons, 8; Jerseys, 19; Ayreshires, 2; Holstons 3.

Horses—Thoroughbred, 6. roadsters, 19; general purpose, 52; draft, 23.

Sheep—Merinos 58; downs, 16; long-wools, 26.

Swine—Poland Chinas, 46; Berkshires, 25; Chester whites, 21; Jerseys 6.

Poultry—Egg producers, 51; meat producers, 49.

Condition of farm animals compared with last fall, 94.

EVERY man woman and child disturbed at night should take *Peruna*.

A Sensible, Manly Veto.
(Philadelphia Times.)

Governor Pattison simply performed a plain and imperative public duty by sending to the House his veto of the legislative salary bill; and he performed his duty in a sensible, manly, straightforward manner, justly draws the line on the subordinate officers of the Senate and House and approves of their pay, as they are in no degree responsible for the action of the Legislature. He plants his objections clearly on the failure of the Legislature to make even a decent pretence of earning the money apropriated. He is fully justified in his reflections upon the recesses and adjournments of the two Houses, and their repeated failure to present a quorum in both branches, and his protest against payment from the 7th of June to the 5th of December, "whether days of session, no session, or sham session, Lord's days and holidays," will be heartily sustained by the people without distinction of party. The Governor has performed his duty in a manly way, and he can well afford an issue with the Legislature on his impregnable position.

FOR excesses of any kind, whether strong drink or other indulgences, take *Peruna*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS.

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

GREAT LIFE PRESERVER.

Think or it. Is life and health worth preserving? The best preventive and restorer is "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER." Great renewer of health and strength.

PHIL., WIL. & BALTO. R. R., MAY 14, '81.
DR. WELLS.— * * Before I commenced using your "HEALTH RENEWER" I was a perfect wreck, physically speaking. It has nearly entirely cured my nervousness. I am a telegraph operator and work at nights, and for all I've been working nights since I've been using your "HEALTH RENEWER" I look better than I did when I worked in the daytime. My friends have remarked how well I am looking. Yours respectfully, HARRY C. SEMPLER.
Claymont, Del.

WONDERFUL VITALIZING TONIC.

"My wife" (writes a purchaser) "is the picture of health since she began the use of 'WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER,' greatest remedy on earth for Dyspepsia and Nervous Weakness."

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

TRY IT ONCE

For SOUR STOMACH, INDIGESTION, AGUE, CONSTIPATION, NIGHT SWEATS, WEIGHT IN STOMACH, MALARIA, PILES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Feb. 26, '83.
DR. WELLS.—I have used three bottles of your "HEALTH RENEWER," and shall continue to use it as it is the greatest medicine I ever heard of. I was completely broken down; so weak I could not talk above a whisper; doctors did not help me. Your "RENEWER" has restored me completely. S. P. BURGERT.

FOR OVER-TAXED MENTAL AND PHYSICAL FORCES,

HEADACHE, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DECLINE, IMPOTENCE.

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

JAUNDICE, RESTLESSNESS, WIND ON STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SEXUAL DEBILITY, FORGETFULNESS, FEMALE WEAKNESS, CHILLS.

MILLSTONE, N. J., Nov. 12, 1879.
DR. WELLS.— * * My age is 45 years, and my health for past year has been miserable; was completely broken down and generally used up, as the saying goes, but I never saw anything so remarkable as the renewing properties of your "RENEWER." I can truly say I feel as lively and vigorous as ever I did at 25 years of age.
Respectfully, MRS. P.

SPLENDID TONIC INVIGORANT FOR CONSUMPTION.

Fathers, if your children, boys or girls, are pale, backward, thin, puny, scrawny, give them "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER."

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

MOTHERS, YOUR GIRLS,

if scrawny, puny, slow in development, if lacking vivacity, give them "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER." It is a perfect tonic and rejuvenator for all periods of female life.

ROCKSPORT, MS., March 5, '83.
E. S. WELLS.—I have been taking "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER" for a little more than two weeks and I feel very much improved. It goes right to my weakspots. LESLIE C. HOMER.

LADIES WHO SUFFER

from irregular or declining health can confidently rely on "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER" to restore lost or failing vigor and brilliancy, cures and prevents return of Leucorrhœa or Whites, gives the eye a brilliancy, the cheeks a glow.

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE

(writes a lady) is three times the man he was before he began using "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER," a remarkable rejuvenator of true merit.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 9, '83.
E. S. WELLS.
SIR:—I have taken four bottles of your "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER." It has done me more good than all other medicines taken. I have tried many medicines. I have great faith in your "RENEWER." It is doing great things for me.
JOHN SULLIVAN.

For NIGHT SWEATS, CONSUMPTION, WASTING, DEBILITY.

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

SKINNY MEN.

"WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER"—absolute cure for Nervous Debility, Leanness and Weakness of the reproductive functions.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 27, '82.
DR. E. S. WELLS.
For years I have been troubled with a bad feeling in my head, such as dimness, blurriness and unsteadiness; have taken all the medicines I ever heard of, but "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER" has done me more good than all or any of them. I am 60 *years old now*, and I think I feel 20 years younger than I am. JAMES W. SMEAD.

CHESTER, PA., March 5, '82.
DR. WELLS.— * * I shall not fail at any opportunity that may occur to make known the sterling qualities of your "RENEWER." * * *
WM. RUSHWORTH.

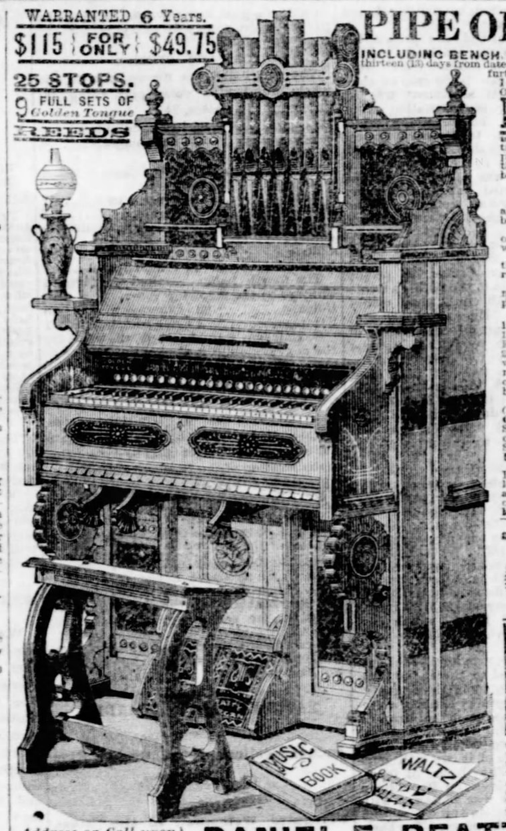
DECLINE OF MAN.

Impotence of Mind, Limb, or Vital Function, Nervous Weakness, Debility, etc., cured by "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER."

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

$1.00 per bottle—All Druggists.
E. S. WELLS, Proprietor,
22 SUMMIT AVE.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., U. S. A.

WARRANTED 6 Years.
$115 FOR ONLY $49.75
25 STOPS. 9 FULL SETS OF Golden Tongue REEDS



PIPE ORGANS (25 STOPS) ONLY $49.75

INCLUDING BENCH, BOOK AND MUSIC, provided you order within thirteen (13) days from date of this newspaper; or if you order within five days a further reduction of Four Dollars ($4.00) will be allowed. I desire this PIANO UPRIGHT PIPE PARLOR ORGAN introduced WITH OUT DELAY, HENCE THE EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

REGULAR PRICE, $115.00 If you are in want of an ORGAN order at once from this advertisement, or if you are unable to buy now, write your reasons why. Remember this offer cannot be continued after the limited time has expired, as the WINTER MONTHS are fast approaching, when I sell thousands at the regular price for Holiday Presents. Read the following brief description and let me hear from you anyway, whether you buy or not.

25 USEFUL STOPS, AS FOLLOWS:

1—Voix Celeste.—The sweet, pure, exalted tones produced from this stop are beyond description.
2—Powerful Bee Sub-Bass. New and original. Its THUNDERING TONES are within a range of its Octave Pedalboard.
3—Double Octave Coupler.—Doubles the power of the Organ, Couples octaves and one to 16ft.
4—Piccolo.—Variety of music which makes the Piccolo the most difficult and expressive stop found in this Organ.
5—Saxaphone.—Its full effect of reed tone.
6—French Horn.—Imitates a full ORCHESTRA and BRASS BAND.
7—Diapason.—Draws a full set of Golden Tongue Reeds.
8—Dulciana.—A full set of Paris Reeds is drawn by this stop.
9—Vox Humana.—Tremulant, which by the aid of a FAN WHEEL, imitates the HUMAN VOICE.
10—Vox Jubilante.—When used in connection with Stops Nos. 4, 5, 7 and 8, pedal forth most delightful music.
11—Horn. 12—Clarionet. 13—Cello. 14—Violina. 15—Claribella. 16—Grand Forte. 17—Melodia. 18—Bourdon. 19—Viol di Gamba. 20—Viola Dolce. 21—Grand Harp. 22—Harp Æolian. 23—Echo. 24—Æolian. 25—Grand Organ. The last fifteen (15) Stops are operated in direct conjunction with above ten (10) bringing forth, at command of the performer, most charming music, with beautiful orchestral effect, from a mere whisper, as it were, to a grand burst of harmony. Its MELODIOUS TONES, while using the full Organ, must be heard to be appreciated. Height, 9 Inches; Length, 6 inches; breadth, 24 inches.

NINE SETS REED GIFTS, as follows: 1st, Five Octave Set Golden Tongue Reeds; 2d, Five (5) Full Set "Paris" Reeds; 3d, Sweet Voix Celeste Reeds of three Full Octaves; 4th, One (1) Full Octave Powerful Manual Bourdon Bass; 5th, Two Octaves or one each of Bourdon and Saxaphone Reeds combined; 6th, Soft Cello Reeds; 7th, Set Violina Reeds; 8th, Set Jubilante Reeds; 9th, Set Cartisent Reeds. Above Nine Sets Reeds are entirely original, and covered by United States Patents.

Five Full Octaves, Manual or Keyboard, Handsome Walnut Case, with Illuminated Pipes, Receptacle for Book and Sheet Music, Lamp Stands, Handles, Rollers, Include upright Bellows of immense power, Steel Springs, &c. Right Knee Swell, also Left Grand Organ Knee Swell, by which the full power of this Organ may be thrown at pleasure, by use of the knee, without removing the hands from the keyboard.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—This Special Limited Offer is positively no good on and after the limited time has expired, and to secure the Special Price the following N. O. I. C. E. must accompany your order.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this 15th day of DECEMBER, 1883.

Daniel F. Beatty

My sole object is to have it introduced without delay, so as to secure thousands at the Regular Price for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. To this end I am willing to offer this Organ as an ADVERTISEMENT at a sacrifice, as every one sold secures others. All I ask in return of you is to show the Instrument to your friends, who are sure to order at the figures, if not as represented after your examination. Thanking you for favors conferred, I remain yours in good faith, DANIEL F. BEATTY.

This notice, if sent by any reader of the PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST, together with only $45.75 or $49.75 CASH, by P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, Check or Bank Draft, mailed within five (5) days after date of this paper, will be accepted by me in return of your Organ in full payment for one of my Pipe Organs, New Style, No. 8,900, &c. Money refunded, with freight charges, if not as represented after your receipt of Organ. DANIEL F. BEATTY.

If you feel unable to accept this OFFER NOW, write me your reasons why. Let me hear from you anyway. If you can control the sale of ORGANS in your locality please call their attention to this advertisement. If they are from home mail this offer to them. If you can conveniently help me extend the sale of these POPULAR INSTRUMENTS I shall certainly appreciate your efforts. If you should, if possible, order within Five Days, thereby securing the Special Prices. Remember, positively no orders for this handsome Pipe Organ will be executed for less than the regular price, $115.00 after the limited time as specified above has expired, thus, if you order within 5 days it costs $45.75, with 15 days, $49.75; after that date, $115.00 each.

Address or Call upon the Manufacturer, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. WHITTIER,
302 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
as for many years past, devotes especial attention to the study and treatment of
DEBILITATING NERVOUS DISEASE, physical decay, nervousness, lack of energy and ambition, impaired memory and sight, pimples, eruptions, dovitalized blood and unfitting for duties of business and society, PERMANENTLY CURED.
CONSTITUTIONAL BLOOD DISEASE, all forms scrofula, affecting blood, skin, glands, throat and nose, causing wasting, general ill-health, and so disarranging the functions of the body as to render life miserable. Dr. Whittier makes a special study of each case, thus insuring reliable and scientific treatment and REAL CURES. Consultation free and confidential. Office hours 9 A. M. to 12 M., and 2 to 5 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. Call or address DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
a15

Iron City College.
N. W. COR. PENN AVENUE AND SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
20,000 GRADUATES.
The most complete institution in the United States for the thorough practical education of young and middle aged men. Students admitted at any time. For circulars giving full particulars address J. C. SMITH'S SON
Night Sessions commence October 1. au4wsa Wfm

OUR WATERBURY TIME-KEEPER.
Just what everybody needs. Farmers, Mechanics, Business Men, or Boys, can now own a Perfect Time-Keeper. OUR WATERBURY TIME-KEEPER is NO HUMBUG, nor is it a cheap toy. It is a thoroughly reliable teller of the time of day, in a handsome silver nickel hunting-case, and fully warranted. Cheap Watches are so generally thing poor time-keepers, but OUR WATERBURY can always be relied upon. Our offer: We want 200,000 new readers for our paper immediately, and in order to obtain them and introduce it into every home in the Union, we are now making extraordinary offers. We will send our *Family* paper, entitled "YOUTH," for the next three months to all who will send us 40c (or 50 two-cent postage stamps), and OUR WATERBURY TIME-KEEPER, in a *Handsome Piano-Polished Wooden Case* as per illustration, as a Free Gift. For 16c. extra we will send an elegant Watch Chain, with gilt slide-charm and dog-call attachment. Money returned if not as described. For a club of 3 and $1.00, will send 3 subscriptions and 3 Time-Keepers. Address Publishers of YOUTH, 27 Doane Street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED.

WANTED—INFORMATION AS TO the whereabouts of Pauline Biass, nee Sohns, from Goettingen. Henry Zabel, a gardener, from Neuhausen. Mrs. Charles Doebberthin, saddler's widow. Louise nee Raeck, in 1873 in Wylie street, Pittsburgh. Jacob Kling care of Adam Keil, in Perrysville. Robert Franke, a tinner from Dresden. John Henry Berther, 1 Hecke, from Lauenburg. Mrs. Gottlieb Brueninghaus, nee Schloop, from Muelheim-on-the-Rhine. Henry Richter, from Berlin. Address MAX SCHAMBERG, Consul, etc., 131 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches in diameter, and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also, a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, corner Twenty-third and Smallman sts. au4-67tW W. MUNROE

DR. H. F. PEERY'S
VERMIFUGE, or "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS,
Is the best Worm Syrup in the market; it can be relied upon as a safe and effectual remedy for that disease, to which all children are more or less subject. Its speedy operation, golden attacks, as Colics, Fits or Spasms, gives it an unrivalled superiority.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM
Is a certain cure for inflamed Eyes and Eyelids. Hundreds of testimonials of its efficacy can be furnished. Often when the best medical advice has failed to relieve the patient, a box of Roman Eye Balsam has effected a radical cure.

E. FERRETT, Agent,
372 Pearl St., New York.
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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with a pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (½-lb. and lb.) by Grocers, labeled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.
ja1-52aw

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
THE GREAT CURE FOR ITCHING PILES
Symptoms and Cure
The symptoms are, moisture like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious result may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1 25, (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. For sale by Druggists. ja18-dawly

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE—The undersigned will offer at public sale in the village of Clinton, Findley township, Allegheny county, Pa., on January 15, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M. sharp, the following described property, to wit: One farm of 103 acres, frame house, frame barn, stable and other outbuildings, good orchard, one farm of 86 acres, frame barn, log house and other outbuildings; also good orchard, one farm of 57¼ acres, no improvements. This property lays adjoining and will be sold all in one piece or separate to suit purchasers. Also one farm of 23 acres, frame barn and log house. Also one small farm of 5 acres, well of good water, wagon shed and good orchard of fruit; also at the same time and place three houses and lots in the village of Clinton with all necessary outbuildings. The property of George F. Hice, deceased. This property is rich soil, well watered, lays on the line of the Shoustown, Clinton & Frankford railroad and within three miles of the station on Montour railroad, and within one mile of a station on the proposed Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago railroad. Churches, schools, steam grist and sawmill just at hand. Abundance of coal very convenient. Terms of sale, one-third cash on the last day of March, 1884, balance in one and two years with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. For any information call on or address GEORGE BURNS, Clinton P. O., Allegheny county, Pa. GEORGE BURNS.
dec6-6tW Attorney for the heirs.

50 ALL NEW GOLD, SILVER, &c., CHROMO CARDS, no 2 alike, with name, 10c, or 12 Christmas and New Year Hidden Name Cards, 25c. GEO. W. WITBECK, Nassau, N. Y. no17eow4tW

A KEY THAT WILL WIND ANY WATCH SOLD free. J.S. BIRCH & Co., 39 Dey St., N.Y. AND NOT YEAR OUT by watchmakers. By mail 50c. Circulars jy7eow13tW

A SPEEDY CURE WARRANTED—For all private, chronic, urinary, skin and blood diseases, and all such complaints as are brought about by indiscretion or excesses; also female diseases. No mercury used. No cure no pay. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Call or address Doctors B. & S. Office, 108 Penn avenue, near Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa. Dr. Bell's French Rose Wash cures in 2 to 4 days. mr15-dawly

MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York. jy29wwrwa W1y

DR. BELL'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU, cures all Secret, Urinary, Bladder and Kidney Diseases, Irritation, Gravel, etc. $1. As an injection use Dr. Bell's French Rose Wash; cures in from 2-4 days. For sale at Dr. Steinhauser's Pharmacy, 108, Penn avenue, near Union Depot, Pittsburgh. my18-dawly

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR
Forces luxuriant Whiskers, Mustaches, Eyebrows or hair on bald or bare heads in 3 to 6 weeks. Never fails. Perfectly harmless. Contains no sugar of lead, lunar caustic or nitrate of silver. Sent by mail, 2 in 1 Flight Case, $1. Sold by druggists. Circulars free. Dyke's Beard Elixir Co., 162 Nassau st., New York. Sold in Pittsburgh by Jos. Fleming & Son, 412 Market st., and Jos. Kaufmann, 516 Smithfield st. Sold in Allegheny by Jos. Fleming & Son, 100 Federal st. Sold in Canada by Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal. Sold in Europe by Lyman, Sons & Co., London. Sold in Australia by Lyman Bros. & Co., Melbourne. Sold in Cuba by Lyman, Knox & Co., Havana. Sold in Mexico by Lyman, Knox & Co., City of Mexico. Sold in Brazil by Lyman, Knox & Co., Rio Janeiro. Sold in Peru by Lyman, Knox & Co., Lima. Sold in Chili by Lyman, Knox & Co., Valparaiso. Sold in Japan by Lyman, Knox & Co., Yokohama. Sold in China by Lyman, Knox & Co., Hong Kong. Sold in Sandwich Islands by Lyman, Knox & Co., Honolulu. Sold in Africa by Lyman, Knox & Co., Cape Town. Sold in Egypt by Lyman, Knox & Co., Alexandria. Sold in Turkey by Lyman, Knox & Co., Constantinople. Sold in Greece by Lyman, Knox & Co., Athens. Sold in Italy by Lyman, Knox & Co., Rome. Sold in Spain by Lyman, Knox & Co., Madrid. Sold in Portugal by Lyman, Knox & Co., Lisbon. Sold in Germany by Lyman, Knox & Co., Berlin. Sold in France by Lyman, Knox & Co., Paris. Sold in Belgium by Lyman, Knox & Co., Brussels. Sold in Holland by L

CRIPPLED SOLDIERS.

One Who Was Discharged Promptly Reinstated by the Democrats.

Speculation About the Composition of the House Committees.

Dr. McCabe, of Pittsburgh, Superceded as Distributing Clerk.

A Bill Introduced in the Senate to Remove the Duty From Barbed Wire.

Hopkins and Bayne Looking After the Public Building.

Col. Quay Manipulating the Political Wires.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, December 6.—By a mistake as to the facts of the case, Capt. E. L. Grant, of Pennsylvania, a crippled soldier and a Republican in the employ of the House postoffice, was yesterday discharged, to make room for a Democrat. As soon as it was discovered by the Postmaster of the House and by the Democratic members that Capt. Grant was a maimed Union soldier, he was immediately reinstated and returned to his official duties to-day. Gov. Curtin especially interested himself in the case.

COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEES.

Speaker Carlisle has begun the work of forming his committees, which will probably occupy him for two weeks. Meantime little will be done in the House except to introduce bills. It is generally conceded by Democratic members of the House that Representative Morrison, of Illinois, will be given the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means and Mr. Randall that of the Appropriation Committee. As the associates of Mr. Morrison on the Ways and Means Committee are mentioned the names of Messrs. Hewitt, of New York, Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Geddes, of Ohio, Herbert, of Alabama, Seymour, of Connecticut, Maybury, of Michigan, Cox, of New York, or Hurd, of Ohio, Democrats, and Messrs. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Kasson, of Iowa, and Haskell, of Massachusetts, Republicans. There is, however, considerable opposition to the appointment of Morrison on account of his radical views on tariff reduction, and Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, has been suggested as a more moderate man. Randall's friends have no doubt that he will take his old place at the head of the Appropriations. Other Chairmanships are in so much doubt that speculation would be valueless. There are so many new and untried men totally unknown to the Speaker, that his task in fitting them into appropriate places will be difficult and the result mainly a matter of chance.

THE PITTSBURGH BUILDING.

Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Bayne called on Architect Bell to-day in reference to the Pittsburgh postoffice. Mr. Bell hopes to be able to get the matter into shape so that the foundations may be laid for the entire structure according to the revised plan. The change will first have to be authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury and his two assistants. Mr. Hopkins doubts whether the Architect's idea can be carried out without Congressional action. Another conference will be held in two or three days, when the Architect will probably be able to give the Congressmen definite information.

DON CAMERON'S SUBSTITUTE.

Col. Quay is still here acting as the substitute for Senator Cameron in political matters. He has the parlors at Willard's in which Mr. Cox made his canvass for the Speakership, and they are constantly besieged by hungry applicants for place in the reorganization of the Senate. He says nothing can be done until after the holidays. Senators Davies, McCracken and and Keifer and Editor Holcomb, of Bradford, are also here, and paid their respects to the outside Senator. His colleague, Mitchell, and Congressmen Campbell and Miller called during the day, and a protracted conference was held.

ONE OF QUAY'S SCHEMES

is to get rid of the drones in the departments and fill their places with men who can carry their wards and districts. Quay says the red line will be drawn against the non-combatants. He talks cheerfully of harmony in Pennsylvania and a united delegation from that State to the National Convention that will support the winning man for President—probably Arthur.

GOV. BUTLER'S SUCCESSOR.

Governor-elect Robinson, of Massachusetts, was sitting in his room in the Riggs House, this evening, when some one knocked at the door. "Come in," he said, and Adjutant General Dalton, of Massachusetts, entered, arrayed in a Brigadier General's gorgeous apparel.

"I have come, Mr. Robinson," he said, "to deliver to you, with the compliments of Governor Butler, the certificate of your election as Governor. He also directs me to say to you that he extends every facility as Governor to you as Governor-elect to examine the records of the Executive departments whenever it will meet your convenience, and hopes to see you in good health in January."

With that he delivered to Mr. Robinson the certificate. It has been the custom for the Governor to extend the courtesies of his office to his successor immediately after the election. General Butler appears not to have done this until he made sure by the official count that Mr. Robinson, was, in fact, elected. Now that Mr. Robinson has been formally served with the notice of his election he will address a letter to Governor Butler resigning his seat as Congressman from the Twelfth district, and will leave his colleagues before the holidays.

WALLACE-M'KINLEY CONTEST.

The Hon. Jonathan Wallace, of Ohio, says that his contest against William McKinley, Jr., for a seat in the House, is pronounced by old lawyers in Congress to be good, and that he expects to get a favorable report from the Committee on Elections some time in February, at the furthest. Mr. Wallace claims that all the tickets that were cast for Wm. McKinley, Jr., with or without, or with any other Christian name or initial, were counted for McKinley, but all those that were cast for himself, if they contained but the slightest error of only one letter, by omission or commission, were thrown out. "And yet, with all that, McKinley's majority," said he, "upon which the certificate of election was issued, was only eight." Mr. Wallace is confident that he will be seated quite early in this session, and as such matters usually go, when there is a sufficient majority to control them, he will probably not be disappointed.

A BILL TO RESTORE DUTY ON WOOL.

Reptesentative Taylor, of Ohio, will introduce on Monday a bill amending the new tariff act by restoring the duties prescribed by the old laws on wools of the first and second classes. The new law provides that wool of the first class, the value whereof at the last port or place of exportation, excluding port charges, is thirty cents or less per pound, shall pay ten cents per pound, and valued above thirty cents per pound, shall pay twelve cents per pound.

The new law changed the classification as well as rates of duty. The old law fixed first grade at 32 cents per pound and and rate of duty at 10 cents per pound, and 11 per cent. *ad valorem*, and on wools of this class valued above 32 cents per pound, the rate was 12 cents per pound and 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. Under the new law wools of the second class, all hair of the Alpaca goat and other like animals, valued at 30 cents or less per pound, pay 10 cents per pound, and wool of the same class, valued above 30 cents, pay 12 cents per pound.

The old law classified these two classes at thirty-two cents and above that figure, and prescribed the same rates of duty as for wools of the first class, namely, ten cents per pound and eleven per cent. *ad valorem* for the first classification, and twelve cents per pound and ten per cent. *ad valorem* for the second.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SIGNAL GUN.

The signal gun for the Presidential campaign will be sounded next Wednesday, when the Republican National Committee will meet here to fix upon a time and place for holding the next Republican National Convention. It is believed that the Convention will be held in some Eastern city, and Philadelphia is urged as the most desirable of all the places named. No city in the country has better hotel and hall accommodations, and the hospitality of its citizens is celebrated.

A delegation of the most prominent Republicans from the Quaker City is expected here next Tuesday, to urge upon the committee the selection of Philadelphia, and the efforts of the delegation will be ably seconded by the members of Congress from the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth districts. The national conventions of both parties have been held in the West for the past ten years and it is held by many that it is now time for a change.

Cincinnati Republicans want the Convention to be held in that city, and the plea that it will help to carry the Buckeye State for the Republican candidates will be urged in its favor, but it is thought that the heat and the filth of the Queen City in summer will be a sufficient reason why the Convention should not go there. The last Republican Convention was held in Chicago, and the committee does not need any further information about that city. It is thought either Philadelphia or New York will be designated, although there is some talk of Boston.

A NEW BASIS

Of Representation in the Republican National Convention.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—To remedy in some measure what is regarded by many a very grave injustice in the present representation of the Republican National Convention, which gives States and districts all over the country the same voice regardless of Republican votes, when in some districts of the South even the form of nominating Republican candidates for Congress is not pursued, Senator Frye, member of the Republican National Committee, will propose at the next meeting of the committee, December 12, a new basis of representation as follows:

Each State to be entitled to four delegates as now; each district to one instead of two, as now, and to one additional delegate for each ten thousand votes cast within its limits in 1880 for Republican candidates and Presidential electors, and to one additional delegate for a fraction of ten thousand votes.

The vote for Presidential electors is taken as best indicating the zeal strength of the party in any district, being less liable to be affected by local causes. The effect of this proposition, if adopted, upon States and the convention is shown by the annexed table, compiled by the application of the Presidential vote of 1880 to districts as then existing. The application of the same rule to present districts under the late apportionment could not now be readily made owing to lack of necessary and accurate information, but it will not materially change the relative strength of the several States and will only increase the total membership of the convention about eighty:

States.	Representation 1884 on old basis.	Representation on vote 80-10000 and maj. fraction.	Gain.	Loss.
California	16	16	..	..
Colorado	6	8	2	..
Connecticut	12	15	3	..
Delaware	6	6	..	..
Illinois	44	56	12	..
Indiana	30	41	11	..
Iowa	26	30	4	..
Kansas	18	19	1	..
Maine	12	16	4	..
Massachusetts	28	34	6	..
Michigan	26	28	2	..
Minnesota	14	15	1	..
Nevada	6	6	..	..
New Hampshire	8	11	3	..
New Jersey	18	23	5	..
New York	72	88	16	..
Ohio	46	63	17	..
Oregon	6	7	1	..
Pennsylvania	60	76	16	..
Rhode Island	8	6	..	2
Vermont	8	12	4	..
Wisconsin	22	27	5	..
Nebraska	10	10	..	..
Totals for Northern States	502	613	113	2
Alabama	20	13	..	7
Arkansas	14	10	..	4
Florida	8	8	..	..
Georgia	24	15	..	9
Kentucky	26	18	..	7
Louisiana	16	11	..	5
Maryland	16	16	..	..
Mississippi	18	10	..	8
Missouri	32	32	..	..
North Carolina	22	22	..	..
South Carolina	18	14	..	4
Tennessee	24	21	..	3
Texas	26	15	..	11
Virginia	24	21	..	13
West Virginia	12	..	..	..
Totals for Southern States	300	239	..	61
Territories	18	18	..	..
Number of delegates on the present basis				820
Number on the proposed basis				870

John C. New has called a meeting of the Republican and Democratic Congressional delegations from Indiana at his rooms in the Treasury building for Saturday, to take measures to secure the meeting of both the Republican and the Democratic National Conventions at Indianapolis.

M. ST. PAUL, a Paris physician, has offered the French Academy the sum of $5,000 to found a prize for the discovery of a cure for diphtheria. He has evidently not heard of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which has cured hundreds of cases of this awful disease.

—A party of hunters in Colorado shot fifty antelopes, of which they did not even take the heads, because the heads as specimens were not fine enough.

The Figure May be Faultless,

the complexion without a blemish, yet if the teeth are neglected, the other attributes of beauty fall short of their due effect. If the teeth are not hopelessly decayed, SOZODONT will renew their whiteness and beauty. This wholesome beautifying agent, moreover, renders the breath sweet and communicates a becoming ruddiness to the gums and a roseate hue to the lips. A fair trial of this standard article will demonstrate its value.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

What We Learn From the Chinese in the Game of Tantam.

The Bartholdi Statue Art Exhibition and the Millionaires.

The Mediocre Literature and Excellent Art Work of Our Magazine.

[Special Correspondence to The Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW YORK, December 6.—Chinamen are not yet welcome in our fashionable society, but a game of their's has been taken into polite regard. It is being fascinatedly played in many circles. Its name is tantam. The implements are small brass disks, called cheen, and these ought to be of genuine Chinese make, in order to satisfy the exacting

TASTE OF THE DOMESTIC GAMBLERS.

They are often curiously and elaborately carved. Square holes are in the centers. They number two or three hundred. There is a hollow vessel like an inverted bowl, with a handle to lift it by, and in material either chinaware or metal. On a table is marked a square, with its sides numbered one, two, three and four. One player acts as banker, and this commonly is the hostess. She takes a handful of the brasses and covers them with the vessel, so that no one can see what number is in the pile, or whether it is an odd or even one. Five-cent pieces are used in betting, and these are placed at the side of the numbered square. When all the wagers have been made, the banker uncovers the brasses, and with a fanciful wand, which she thrusts through the holes, takes away four at a time, until only four or a less number are left. If the remainder is even in number, that is two or four, bets on the right figure win their own amount, and the bank takes what has been laid on the other even number. The money on the odd number is simply withdrawn by its owners. If the number of brasses left is odd, that is, one or three, the process is the same as in the other case. The game is a kind of odd and even, with no advantage for or against the dealer. Women playing it make a comical spectacle, for their heightened color and nervous hands soon betray their excitement, and female fortitude does not lie distinctively in the direction of losing with equanimnity at a game of chance. It is true that a fifty-cent limit is the general rule, and that luck must be very good or very bad to cause an evening's gain or loss to exceed ten dollars; but the elation and chagrin are not the less intense by reason of the monetary inconsequence of the play. Some night there will be a tragedy over tantam, though the bloodshed may all come from a tweaked nose or a scratched face. Then the game will drop into disfavor; but for the present some of our wealthiest and most refined households are full of it.

TAKING THE CHANCES

is ever a fascinating thing to do. This trait in human nature is counted on to make three thousand dollars for the Bartholdi statue fund. It is still an undecided question whether the colossal figure of liberty, into which more than a hundred thousand Frenchmen have put a money tribute to America's freedom, will have a pedestal to worthily stand on. No millionaire has yet come forward with a big contribution, and not enough public interest has been aroused to insure little ones. An exhibition of pictures and other art objects has this week been opened in the Academy of Design, and the collection is exellent; but the selfishness of some owners of treasures suitable for the show, among them Mrs. A. T. Stewart, William H. Vanderbilt and the Lennox family, is shown by their refusal to lend anything. The enterprise is not a fair, except in a single feature, which consists of an album of sketches in drawing and manuscript by celebrated artists and authors. A valuation of three thousand dollars is put upon this object, and not unreasonably, since it could probably be sold for that sum in the autograph market. It is here to be disposed of, however, through a raffle at fifty-cents a ticket. This is a breakage of the State law against gambling, and it happens that

WHEELER H. PECKHAM, OUR NEW DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

the official whose duty it is to prosecute gamblers, is one of the managers of this unlawful scheme. The police department and the District Attorney's office are at enmity, because the latter has of late interfered seriously with the former's control of vicious amusements and gaming swindles. The consequence of this complication is a threat by the Police Commissioners to make a raid on the fashionable and æsthetic Academy of Design. The spectacle of Peckham, an Astor or two, and William M. Evarts, Chairman of the Fund, grabbed by policemen and hauled away to cells for the night would simply illustrate the arbitrary and revengeful spirit of our police. A lack of courage to thus deal with powerful personages will doubtless defer them in this instance, but the nature of the proceeding would not be contrary to usage.

There are hundreds of rare old curious things in this exhibition, ranging from quaint and costly Chinese hand-work to old Italian missals representing

THE LABOR OF MONKS' LIFETIMES,

but nothing struck me, on the opening night, as more unique or antique than the head of our former Secretary of State. Mr. Evarts' profile has often been likened to the one preserved on Roman coins as Julius Cæsar. Wherever he stood, he was pretty sure to have a piece of art tapestry, or some other sort of classic hanging for a background upon which his side face appeared as though in bas relief. There was enough of intellectual top-heaviness idealized outline, and unconventional moulding to preclude the idea that he was alive. These striking characteristics stepped in the midst of his shirt collar—neither at its top nor bottom but right in the center. That appendage of his linen must have been made after his own designing, for I'm sure that nothing like it is anywhere on sale. It's upper edge was turned loosely over, somewhat after the fashion of half a century ago when high stocks were in vogue; and this section had had not been stiffly starched, so that it had the unstudied form of a poetical classic. This semblance abruptly ceased on a line extending from about a quarter of an inch below the top at the back to three-quarters of an inch at the front. Below this the collar was a wholly modern formation, standing stiff and straight in the prevailing style of young dandies, and encircled by a contemporaneously white tie. His black suit was in conformity with ordinary evening dress, and the swallow tail of the coat helped to give him the appearance of tapering downward like the big-headed figures of caricatures. Evarts made a speech. Our public has become so familiar with the extraordinary length of his sentences that his hearers always take a syntactical interest in his addresses. He stood in a door way between the two halls on this occasion and frequently alternated in facing the two sections of this audience. As he turned several times during every elaborated sentence, no single person heard a complete one. The effect was rather comical, and altogether his appeal to Americans, to save themselves from shame by contributing to the pedestal fund, was therefore less impressive to those who heard it than it ought to be with those who read it. Speaking of exhibits, there is

A CERTAIN POET AND NOVELIST

who makes one of himself. I will not name him, though I do not suppose that by putting him on view in print I would displease him, judging by his peculiar public disposal of his person. Nearly every day he takes a seat at a table in one of the largest of our restaurants, usually by the Broadway window, and leisurely eats a very late breakfast. Then he has the plates and remnants removed, and coffee and brandy brought on. Laying out pen, ink and paper, he sets to work at composition. For two or three hours he slowly absorbs drink and expends ink, presumably turning both into reading matter. Of course, he is gazed at by the frequenters of the establishment and the throng passing outside. The general conclusion of the spectators is that vanity leads him to make this odd display of his vocation, but I am not sure that he is guilty of the charge of pedantry. He writes verses that are good enough for ephemoral use in the magazines, and bad enough to be promptly forgotten by the readers. His prose takes the form of fiction, some of which has attracted more than passing notice. Thus it cannot be said that he is a mere pretender. However, he is not the genius that he thinks he is and therefore his eccentricities are simply accepted as ridiculous.

MAGAZINE LITERATURE.

I asked a man who is conspicuously concerned in the publication department of a leading magazine why the average of merit in magazine literature was so low.

"There are several reasons," he replied. "The formost is the dominant relation of the pictures to the letter press. The tremendous success of the *Century* and *Harpers' Monthly* is almost altogether due to the wonderful excellence of the wood cuts which are put into them. These pictures cost a great deal of money. A thousand dollars is sometimes expended in the production of a single page of pictures. The original may be a painting, or a pen and ink drawing by some famous artist, and the engraving is exceedingly expensive. Now, these illustrations are what sell the magazine. It is their high quality that circulates these two American periodicals in England to the extent of over fifty thousand copies each. It naturally follows that the articles which such pictures illustrate are subsidary. Theatrical folks relate of Poole, the manager of Niblo's Garden, that he ordered a drama with the sole direction that it should have a moon-lit scene in it. He had found in the establishment a most perfect moon apparatus, and he proposed to utilize it. That's about the way with the magazine conductors. They first buy a handsome picture, and secondly have something written to put it into. That makes mediocre text nearly a certainty. Another chief reason for poor magazine matter is that the writers are nearly all amateurs. Each magazine usually keeps a good serial running and occasionally gets a poem from a recognized poet, but the bulk of the matter is from the pens of men who write for glory rather than for a living. The ablest writers are employed on the daily newspapers, and as fully and profitably that they cannot afford to devote time to work that must take its chances for remuneration. Take a copy of any New York journal of a wide circulation, and you will hardly fail to find several editorial articles, and as many descriptive ones, that are immeasurably superior to the stuff that we see in magazines. I could count you up a hundred men who, without any proprietary or sinecure advantages, get incomes of one hundred to two hundred dollars a week by writing for newspapers in this city, but there are not ten contributors in the whole country who get as much as the smaller sum from the magazines. Nearly the same reasons cause the

BADNESS OF MOST OF THE PLAYS

presented in the theatres. It is not worth while for a busily employed literary man to write a drama on the remote probability that it will be acted, and that, being produced, it will make a success. Besides, there are usually actors who think they can write at hand to quickly see and seize the opportunities for marketing a piece. We have an illustration this week. The Bijou Opera House is gorgeously rebuilt. It is re-opened for light musical purposes. The "Orphe aur Enfers" of Offenbach is the piece. Max Freeman, a good enough actor and stage manager, has been allowed to turn the French into English, and the manner in which he has done the work would insure his instant discharge from the humblest newspaper employment. Plays quite as good have been ridiculed into ruin on the very night of their production. But in this instance, the suffering of the auditors finds a compensation in the music, and as spectators they are entertained by the most novel show of women that ever was disclosed. There is a Juno six feet high and about three feet wide; there is a Cupid scarcely more than half that height or thickness; there is a variety of intermediate beauty bare; and altogether the exhibition is physically remarkable. The prima donna, too, is inordinary. Her name is Vanoni. She used to be a tight-rope walker. Next she was a singer and dancer in variety shows. Two years ago she concluded that she had voice enough for opera. There was no time to lose, for she was no longer young and had neve been beautiful, and she studied music with a haste unprecedented. She has made a hit. Her vocalism is about as good as we get in opera bouffe, her vivacity is remarkable, and all her acquirements in former athletics come into appropriate use. Her wriggling, skipping, posing and general monkeyism answer the new purpose admirably. To the majority she is fresh from across the ocean. But there are a few who knew her. One of the attitudes, with hands held out as though grasping a balance pole, and a foot elevated in front was vividly that of a tight-rope performer at the outset of an aerial walk, and at just the juncture when the soles are to be whitened.

"Chalk her foot!" cried an old acquaintance. CYMON.

WADLEY, GA.—Dr. H. L. Battle, Jr., says "Brown's Iron Bitters are very popular in this section and give entire satisfaction."

THE SALARY BILL.

The Speech of Senator Gordon in Vindication of the Governor's Veto.

How Party Lines Melted Into Golden Harmony on the Salary Grab.

In the State Senate on Tuesday, when the second section of the Appropriation bill was being considered, Mr. Gordon spoke as follows:

Mr President: I had not intended to say anything upon this subject, as I did not conceive it to be necessary. I do not regard the veto message of the Governor as requiring any defense at my hands, because it has not been seriously assailed in any part. It has been attacked; it has been derided; it has not been successfully assailed in any part.

Mr. President, the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Cooper), has often stated, in discussing measures upon this floor, that he was not a lawyer. He needed not to remind us of that fact to-night. His argument clearly disclosed that he was not a lawyer and that he could not grasp and understand a legal argument when it was presented to him. The Senator from Venango, however (Mr. Lee), is a lawyer, and it is less pardonable in him that he should have made the speech he did make in commenting upon the Governor's message. I assert that there is no part of the message, from its beginning to its end, which says that a Legislature ought to receive pay according to the quantity of work that it does. That is neither said nor intimated in this nor in any other message from the Executive, and, upon a reading of it again, the Senator will have to admit the correctness of my assertion. So that all the Senator's fine words about the law fixing the salaries of members, irrespective of the quantity of work that they do, and about the Governor being in conflict with that law because he wants to make the measure of their pay the amount of their work—all that fine language goes for nothing.

As the Governor has said, this Legislature was convened to do a thing which the Governor did not impose upon them, but which the Constitution did impose upon them and commanded that they must do. They do not do that thing, and, as a lawyer, as a man having some business knowledge and one recognizing the common principles of equity, the Governor has said: "The officer who does not do the thing commanded and that grows out of his official character, ought not to get pay." The command to pass apportionment laws is not a matter of discretion. You have no right to call in question the wisdom of the mandate to pass apportionment laws; you have absolutely no discretion within that circle of duty; you are told to do a particular thing by the Constitution. You have not done that thing, and the Governor has said: "I will not sign a bill to pay officers who have not done their duty." He has not said, as the Senator from Delaware puts it, that if you had passed two bills you would have had five dollars a day, and if you had passed three bills you would have had ten dollars a day. No, not at all. He does not say that the measure of pay is the quantity of work that has been done. He does not say that an officer who does not do the simple thing that he was elected to do ought not to get his salary, and that the law does not mean to give it to him; in other words, that the act of 1874 is an act to compensate legislators who do their duty and obey the Constitution, and not an act to compensate legislators who will not obey the Constitution, but who resist and defy it.

Mr. President, both the Senator from Delaware and the Senator from Venango, particularly the latter, have said—and it is that, mainly, which brought me to my feet—that the Governor is not frank in his message. The Senator from Delaware says that the interpretation of the spirit of the message is that but two classes of men ought to be members of our Legislature—those rich enough to serve without pay of those subservient enough to pass the kind of legislation which the Governor desires to have passed. Mr. President, the Senator cannot point to an utterance of the Governor at any time indicating any kind of legislation which he desired. The Senator from Delaware says that it was because we would not pass measures that the Governor approved of that he would not give the Legislature their pay. Tell me, anybody in this Senate or elsewhere, what measure the Governor ever indicated in advance an approval of or a desire to see passed? There is none, none! none! He has addressed these two bodies many, many times. He never used his pen, nor did he ever open his mouth, in favor of any pending bill. He has simply said to this body: "You were elected and sworn to pass certain laws, the people have sent you here to pass those laws, go and pass them as you have sworn to do." But you have not passed them, and he says you ought not to receive compensation. That is good law; that is common sense; that is simple, natural justice.

Mr. President, I marvel how the Senator from Venango and the Senator from Delaware have become, though recently, such sticklers for the Constitution. "Why," says the Senator from Venango, "if I vote to sustain this veto I would vote against my oath to support the Constitution, because, by the Constitution, only legal pay is included in the appropriation made by this bill." Oh, I wish that his eloquent tongue had been heard in support of the Constitution and of his oath of office at other and earlier periods in this session, and that he had followed up the words he now utters by decisive action! I wish he had read and pondered upon the words of the Constitution which so clearly command us to pass Apportionment bills, and had not waited to have his fidelity to and zeal for the Constitution inflamed to such an alarming extent only when he came to vote upon the question of legislative pay. Oh, yes, in the mind of the Senator from Venango, the Constitution stands, with glittering sword in hand, to protect the act of 1874 and the pay of $10 a day, but it has no weapon strong enough to make him and his colleagues obey its own mandates when it commands that apportionment laws shall be passed. [Applause.] I marvel at the ingenuity of the Senator from Venango. I regret that he did not put himself in his present position earlier that I might have known what it was that, through all this session, has led him through such devious ways, such illogical premises and illegal paths to support a monstrous defiance of law. The Senator says that it is because we will not obey the Executive's will that the pay is not approved. The Executive's will? Oh, no! he has no will upon this subject. *His* will! No, not that. It is the WILL of this Constitution that you won't obey. Tell me—I ask the distinguished Senator from Venango—was it the Governor who commanded that you must pass apportionment laws? Oh, no! Why, he was a Stalwart at his desk when the people of this State themselves assembled, and, by over 100,000 majority, declared that you should pass apportionment laws. That is the will which he asks you to enforce, and it is because you refuse to obey that will—not his, but the will of the people—that he says you ought not to get pay.

I wish now explicitly to refute the intimation of the Senator from Venango and to deny the direct assertion of the Senator from Delaware that the Governor ever uttered a word upon the subject of any bill touching apportionment. There does not live a man whose tongue is honest who can say, here or elsewhere, that he can point to a declaration by the Governor in which a preference was intimated for a bill of any kind at any time; and both those Senators know it. The paper before us is barren of any such intimation or assertion. And the Senator from Delaware need not anticipate that when his prepared speech goes into the newspapers it will deceive any number of the thoughtful people of the Commonwealth upon the matter.

"A mere money appeal," says the Senator from Venango of the paper before the Chamber. Oh, no! The Governor has never made a money appeal to this Legislature. On the contrary, when an indirect effort was made to adjourn these bodies without the performance of the duties devolved upon them by the Constitution, and the Legislature sent to the Governor a resolution defining and limiting the kind of an appropriation bill which it should pass, the Governor said to you, and said properly: "You cannot do that, you had better go about your sworn business, perform your duty, and at the proper time send me an appropriation bill, and I will then consider the subject of pay." Could that be regarded as a money appeal? In a word, the Governor has invariably given evidence by his course that with him, greater than money, more potent than gold or anything material that men could possess, was this overshadowing question of having the organic law obeyed. The money question never troubled him, but it seems most cruelly to have troubled this Legislature.

Sir, it is wonderful how party lines melt and disappear upon some questions. These two political bodies which, stood confronting and frowning upon each other during all these months of this extra session, which always appeared in the votes as partisan columns day by day, now march so gracefully, so homogeneously (I think that was the word that members used in discussing the apportionments) that no jar is perceptible between them. Like two rivers having their sources away up in the mountains, and coming down side by side, but always separated, each babbling its independence and opposition to each other, and growing more noisy and furious as they continue on their respective courses, at last come to the ocean and, flowing silently into the great deep, their murmurings and babblings are heard no more. [Slight applause.] So it is with the two political parties here. Crying out their distinctive principles, marking their courses as they move along, with assaults and criticisms upon each other, murmuring discontent, babbling opposition, roaring defiance, they have finally approached the great sea of the people's treasury and have gone into its yellow flood—oh, so peacefully!—in such golden harmony commingled. [Demonstrations of appreciation.]

Mr. President, I shall vote to sustain this veto, because it concurs with my view of the law and my understanding of the right of this question. As I have said, had it not been for some of the aspersions made upon the Executive by the two Senators who have just spoken, I would not have risen to my feet. That message of the Governor, sir, will live! Two-thirds of this body, as two-thirds of the other, may override it—they probably will—but the 165 votes there and the 37 votes here will be forgotten after the next election; but living forever in the consciences and memories of the people, will remain those forceful words of truth contained in this veto, this brave and resolute support of the law, this commanding fidelity to duty, this powerful deliverance of an honest Executive in his just interpretation and defense of the organic law. It will live so long as the love of constitutional government lives. It will be green in the memories of the people when those who vote against it will be forgotten and sink into the deserved obscurity that awaits faithless and avaricious officials.

OAKEY HALL.

Another Mysterious Departure by a New York Notable.

(Philadelphia Telegraph's New York Letter.)

The sudden departure of ex-Mayor Oakey Hall from the domain of journalism to take up his abode again in the domain of law is another of those little *coups d'état* in which in latter years this remnant of the Tweed dynasty has seemed to delight. Ever since Tweed's exposure Hall has been a mystery. He was one of the last of the men whom public suspicion arraigned when the notorious ring collapsed. A lawyer of fine abilities and excellent social standing, it was thought impossible that he could have made himself a partner with the public bandits who so openly attacked the city treasury. I remember very well the day that he was arraigned on his indictment. His friend "Gunny" Bedford sat on the bench, nervous and incapable. Attorney General Barlow rose to ask for a delay, saying that he had no time to look into the case, and the men who were to assist him were other wise engaged. Hall, leaping to his feet, protested against any postponement of the trial, and pointing dramatically to the clock on the wall, said: "The time I want is a time of vindication!" Court proceedings never settled the question of his guilt or innocence; but it is probable that, if he closed his eyes to matters that in his official position should have seen, he did not share any of the plunder. The mystery about Hall was deepened when he made his strange appearance on the stage in a character that presented him in a convict's garb. Many persons saw in this a "bluff" movement on his part, and his best friend's shaded their eyes on looking at him. He proved himself no actor, and his mysterious course advanced another step when he so suddenly disappeared that his few remaining intimates concluded that he had become a suicide. His most sensible step seemed to be taken when he came home again and resumed his law practice. But this was soon followed by the sale of his law library and his acceptance of the city editorship of the *World*. Why he did this no one knew. For, while he may have been in need of money, he could with the poorest success have made more at his practice than he could hope to be paid at the editorial desk which he occupied. Hall's law firm, at the time of his Mayoralty, was one of the most successful in the city, and Hall himself was almost a leader in some branches of his profession. It is surmised that he thought his troubles would drive his clients from him and make the Judges look upon him with suspicion. The only doubt expressed about the wisdom of his return to law is in regard to the report that he will settle in England. Benjamin's successful career there may be in his mind; but the opinion is freely expressed here that Hall could in a few years command a fine practice without leaving New York City. There is no doubt an interesting story to be told in connection with this man's life; but it is a story which probably the world will never hear.

A Large Sum of Gold Found in An Old Berks County Farmhouse.

(Reading, Pa., Special.)

A report has reached this city that a large sum of money, all in gold, has been discovered in demolishing an old farmhouse in Cumru township, this county, on the line of the new Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley railroad.

The money, it is supposed, was placed in the building by John Garber, deceased, who owned the farm some seventy years ago and was a large property holder. A story has often been repeated during the past fifty years that some $20,000 had been placed in the walls of the building by Mr. Garber, and deep holes have been dug at different times in the cellar and along the foundation walls.

Recently the property was purchased by the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad Company, and the buildings which stand upon the proposed line of the new road are being demolished. Garber died sixty-five years ago, and was reputed to be very wealthy, but after his death no money could be found in the house. Six administrators settled up the estate, and in doing so one farm after the other was sold for the payment of debts, and the heirs were left poor.

The Old Men's Home.

One of the most beneficent charities in existence is that which provides a resting place for weary and worn out old men. They have many infirmities and diseases, one of the most common of which is rheumatism. Just here comes in the advantage of PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER, which has relieved the sufferings of many an old man by driving away the most severe rheumatic pains.

A MOTHER'S ANGUISH.

Child Locked in a Room With Its Maniac Father—Pistol-Shot Fired.

COLUMBUS, IND., December 7.—As persons were passing the residence of Abe Cook, a well-to-do young farmer residing seven miles from here, this afternoon a pistol-shot and screams were heard. Upon going in it was found Mrs. Cook had fainted and her husband was locked up in the room, a raving maniac. When she recovered she said he went in the room, where their little girl was sleeping on the bed, and, after locking and bolting the door, fired his revolver. The neighbors all gathered in, but he refused to admit any one, threatening the life of any one who attempted to break in saying no person could come in except David Hager, his father-in-law. Mr. Hager was in this city, and was found late this evening, and returned hastily home, since which time nothing has been heard from the scene of trouble. Two hundred people had assembled at Cook's residence, and none dared to enter his room. It is supposed that he killed his child when he fired the pistol-shot, but yet it is not known to a certainty. The wildest excitement prevails.

GOV. BUTLER

Talks Politics at a Republican Banquet.

BOSTON, December 7.—At a banquet given last night at the Revere House by the Independent Republicans to John I. Baker, of Beverly, one of the oldest Legislators in this State, Gov. Butler was received with unbounded enthusiasm. He said:

"The most wonderful thing about our last election was that we polled so many votes. Even the clergy joined ranks against us. They prayed for a result which would forever take Massachusetts out of my hands. That they did not do it any more successfully proves pretty conclusively that the clergy of Boston have very little influence with the Almighty. For next year the political sky to Massachusetts seems bright, indeed. I am glad our Republican friends have said that this was not a partisan victory, because it will allow us to work together next year as non-partisan. It may possibly be that if we were pledged to work as partisans, we might get intertwined somehow or another in the Presidential election. But now we are free to run our own machine in our own way, and we shall redeem the State."

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats" clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, 15c.

Flies and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Be Caerful!

The genuine "Rough on Corns" is made only by E. S. Wells (Proprietor of "Rough on Rats"), and has laughing face of a man on labels. 15c and 25c bottles.

—Some of the conclusions of science would indeed be appalling but for their practical harmlessness. Thus, geologists assert that if the continents and the bottom of the ocean were graded down to a uniform level the whole world would be covered with water a mile deep, so much greater is the depression of the ocean bed than the elevation of the existing land.

PE-RU-NA

$1,000 will be paid if any impurities or mineral substances are found in PE-RU-NA, or for any case it will not cure or help. PE-RU-NA is purely a vegetable compound. It is not equalled by all other medicines combined. Strong language, but it is true. PE-RU-NA is more extensively prescribed by honest physicians than any other half dozen remedies known to the profession. PE-RU-NA positively cures Consumption, Chronic Catarrh, and all Lung and Heart diseases. Ask your Druggist for Dr. Hartman's pamphlet on the "Ills of Life," gratis. For Piles and Pelvic Diseases, take PE-RU-NA. Sold by All Druggists. Send 2c. Stamp for Book. $1.00.

MAN-A-LIN.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1882.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and in fact, derived more real benefit than any medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back eruptions on face, and general debility all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Li

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, December 12, 1883.

The local money market improves slowly. Some of the banks claim to be about loaned up to the reserve, but others have more capital than they can profitably use. All in all, there is no scarcity of funds, nor is there likely to be for some time. The exchanges to-day aggregated $1,701,449 25.

Stocks are quiet. First National Bank, Allegheny, is quoted at 175. A few shares Peoples' Insurance Company (old) sold at 110. The new issue is rated at 80. Some Switch and Signal changed hands at private terms. Pittsburgh and Ashtabula 6s went at 100¾. In New York 20 was bid for Pittsburgh and Western stock. The New Castle Northern Railway stockholders meet in New Castle December 20, to make by-laws, and at Pittsburgh January 14 next, to elect officers and Board of Directors.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia stocks have been furnished by Geo. i. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania R. R.	58½	58¾
Reading R. R.	27 7-16	....
Pitts., Titusville & Buffalo	12¾	12½
Lehigh Valley	72	72½
United Co.'s, N. J.	196½	....
Cent Trans. Co.	39	....
A. V. R. R. 7 108	123½	124½
P. C. & St. L. bonds	120½	....
N. Pacific com.	26¼	26¾
N. Pacific pref.	57¾	57¾
Lehigh Nav.	45	45¾
Philadelphia & Erie	17¾	....
N. Central R. W.	61½	61¾

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, December 12.—Money easy at 2@2½ per cent., closed offered at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills weak at 483¼; demand, 484.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong.

5 per cents	101	4s coupons	123½
4½s coupon	114½	Pacific 6s '98	127½

STOCKS.

Railways steady.

State securities quiet.

News and developments in connection with the stock market this forenoon were all bearish, and the result was a further general decline of ¼ to 1½ per cent. An advance in prices set in about 11 o'clock and continued until the close of business. As compared with last night, closing prices are ½ to 1¾ per cent. higher, except for Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred and Wabash, which are ¼ to ¾ per cent. lower.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange to-day listed the following securities: $4,618,000 Erie third mortgage bonds, extended to March 1, 1883, at 4½ per cent.; $2,872,000 general first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds Northern Pacific, $8,000,000 6 per cent. convertible debenture bonds Central Railroad New Jersey, $5,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds Southern Pacific Railroad Company, New Mexico, $1,000,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Pacific Western division 5 per cent. bonds, $390,000 Hastings and Dakota 7 per cent. bonds, $1,000,000 6 per cent. second mortgage bonds Louisville and Nashville, New Orleans and Mobile division, $975,000 Chicago and Northwestern sinking fund 6s of 1879, and $532,000 Denver and Rio Grande 7 per cent. first consol mortgage bonds.

TRANSACTIONS.

aggregated 429,000 shares, as follows: Central Pacific, 5,000; Lackawanna, 70,000; Erie, 15,000; Lake Shore, 24,000; Louisville and Nashville, 9,000; Missouri Pacific, 10,000; Northwestern, 20,000; New York Central, 12,000; Northern Pacific, 25,000 preferred, 22,000; Paul, 19,000; Union Pacific, 62,000; Western Union, 7,000; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 13,000; Canadian Pacific, 7,000; Oregon Trans-Continental, 43,000.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pacific	87	Lake Shore	109
Erie 2ds	94¼	L. & N.	48½
Lehigh & Wilkes.	100¼	L. N. & A.	52
La. consols	75	M. & C. 1st pref.	10
Missouri 6s	107	Do 2nd	5
St. Joseph	110	M. & Charleston	38
St. P. & S. C.	115¾	Michigan Central	99¾
Tennessee 6s	38	M. & St. L.	29
Do new	37	Do preferred	49
Tex. Pac. L. G.	10	Missouri Pacific	96¼
Do Rio G. div.	75¾	M. & O.	16¾
Union 1st	116¾	M. & E.	21¾
Land Grants	108¾	N. & Chat	66
Sinking Funds	118	N. J. Central	84½
Virginia 6s	36	Nor. & W. pref.	44¾
Do consols ex.	43	Northern Pacific	26
Do deferred	9	Do preferred	57¼
Adams Express	128	Northwestern	116¾
Allegheny Central	12	Do preferred	143¾
A. & T. Haut.	47¾	N. Y. Central	116
Do preferred	88	Ohio Central	21
American Express	89½	O. & M.	26¾
B. C. R. & N.	80	Do preferred	98
Canada Southern	55¼	Ontario & West	19½
Central Pacific	66¾	Oregon & Trans-C	40¾
C. & O.	15	Pacific Mail	42¾
Do 1st preferred	27	Panama	98
Do 2d preferred	17¾	P., D. & E.	15¾
C. & A.	123½	Pittsburgh	133
Do preferred	147	Pullman	203
C., B. & Q.	121	Reading	54¾
C., St. L. & N. O.	83¾	Rock Island	134½
C. St. L. & P.	12¾	St. L. & S. F.	26
Do preferred	33	Do preferred	44
C. S. & C.	35	Do 1st preferred	88
C. & C.	69½	St. Paul	96¾
Del. & Hudson	104	Do preferred	117¾
Del. & Lack.	117¾	St. P., M. & M.	109¾
Denver & Rio G.	24¾	St. P. & Omaha	74¾
Erie	29¾	Do preferred	98¾
Do preferred	80	Texas Pacific	21¾
East Tennessee	6¾	Union Pacific	79¾
Do preferred	13¾	U. S. Express	57
Ft. Wayne	133	W., St. L. & P.	20¾
H. & St. Jo.	38¾	Do preferred	33
Do preferred	85¾	Fargo	115
Harlem	190	Western Union	78½
H. & Texas	51	Homestake	11
Illinois Central	132	Iron Silver	195
Ind., B. & W.	23	Ontario	28
K. & Texas	23¾	Quicksilver	5¾
L. E. & W.	23	Do preferred	28

*Asked.

MINING STOCKS.

The market for mining stocks was inclined to be dull, dealings displaying very little activity, with an occasional demand for Iron Silver, probably caused by the favorable contract made with Leadville smelters before the depreciation of Leadville. Some little interest was manifested in Amie, before the fourth call.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, December 12.—The following were the closing quotations of the Stock Exchange:

Water Power	2¾	F. & Pere M.	31
Boston Land	5¾	N. Y. & N. E.	26¾
A. & T. 1st 7s	22¾	Old Colony	138½
Eastern R. R. 6s	110	Catalpa	50
N. Y. & E. 7s	6½	Franklin	11¾
A. & T. R. R.	80	Pewabic	3
B. & A.	176	Quincy	49¾
B. & M.	161	Silver Islet	2¾
C. B. & Q.	119¾	F. & Pere M. pref.	104½
C. S. & C.	17¾	Osceola	18
Eastern R. R.	40		

San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 12.—The following were the closing quotations of the Stock Exchange:

Alpha	1	Independence	10
Alto	1¾	Mexican	2¾
Argentena	5	Mt. Diablo	2¾
Bell Isle	20	Navajo	3½
Best & B.	23¾	Northern Belle	15
Bodie Cons.	75	Ophir	74¾
California	15	Potosi	80
Chollar	2¾	Savage	90
Consolidated Va.	30	Sierra Nevada	3
Eureka Cons.	3¾	Union Cons.	27¾
Gould & C.	13¾	Utah	1½
Grand Prize	25	Yellow Jacket	2
Hale & N.	1¾		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, December 12.—Consols for money 100; on account 100 5-16; Illinois Central, 132; Pennsylvania Central, 60½; New York Central, 119½; Erie, 30½; Reading, 24½. Turpentine 28s 3d.

PARIS, December 12.—Rentes 78f 60c.

LIVERPOOL, December 12.—Cotton firm and unchanged; middling uplands 5 13-16d; Orleans 6d; sales, 1,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American 7,500 bales. American lard 40s. Bacon—long clear 40s; short clear 41s 6d.

Wool Market.

A Boston circular says: The situation may be summarized as follows: Fine wools fairly active, and XX fleeces very firm; medium wools in buyers' favor; low grades of all descriptions dull and weak; combing and delaine wools rarely steady. The principal occurrence of the week has been a little spurt in XX fleeces, originating mainly in purchases of about 250,000 lbs by a Philadelphia worsted mill, which is equipped for combing and spinning short fine wool by the French process. The bulk of these wools were choice XX Ohio and Pennsylvania at 41@41½c, though one lot was bought at 40c, and a very choice parcel of 50,000 lbs is reported to have brought 42c. The demand for these choice fleeces has been resting for two or three weeks past, and the pretensions of holders had naturally become a little less stringent. We know of another prominent fine goods mill which had just obtained memoranda of desirable lots of XX fleeces with a view to making a little sweep through the market.

STATE OF TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, December 12, 1883.

Flour and Grain.

About all that can be said in the way of comment is that trade is quiet and prices generally steady. The excitement in the Western grain markets has very little effect here.

FLOUR—Fancy Minnesota patent $7 25@7 50; winter wheat patent, $7 00@7 25; fancy family, (white and amber winter), $6 00@6 25; choice family, (choice red winter), $5 75@6 00; XX family, (medium winter), $5 50@5 75; XXX bakers', (Minnesota), $6 00@6 25; XX bakers', (Wisconsin), $5 50@5 75. Cornmeal, 70@75c. Oatmeal—Common brands, $7 25@7 50 per barrel; fancy, $8 00@8 25. Rye flour, $4 00@4 25 buckwheat, $4 50.

WHEAT—Paltz, $1 09@1 10.

CORN—Yellow nominal at 68@72c; high mixed 67@70c; new ear corn, 55@60c; old yellow, car, 70@73c.

OATS—Prime, 40@41c; rejected white, good, 39@40c; mixed, 36@37c.

RYE—We quote Western at 60@66c; Pennsylvania new, 65@66c.

BARLEY—York State and Canada, 90c@$1 00; Western, 58@70c.

MILL FEED—Bran $15 25@15 50 per ton; middlings, $18 00@24 00; chopped feed, $25 00@26 00.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, on track, $11 00@12 50; loose timothy, from country wagons, $10 00@14 00.

Country Produce.

Dealers, while in good spirits, say trade is not as brisk as it ought to be. They have large stocks of goods, which buyers are taking very sparingly in order to avoid large bills at the end of the year. There have been no important changes in prices for a week or more.

APPLES—We quote common at $1 00@2 00; good sound stock $2 25@2 50; choice stock $3 00, $3 25@3 50 per barrel.

BEANS—Prime medium $2 60@2 70 per bushel; prime marrowfats $3 00@3 25 per bushel; prime navies $2 75@2 90; Limas 5½@6c.

BUTTER—Choice country 26@27c; prime 22@25c; common to mediums 8@16c; fancy creamery 32@35c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 35@38c ₱ lb.

BROOMCORN—Green Hurl, Texas 8½c; green well to hurl, 7½@8c; green carpet, 7½@8c; green self-working 6½@7½c, green short 6@6½c, Tennessee red tip, self-working 7c; Illinois do 5½@6c; old short, good color 5c; old rough 4@4½c; crooked 4@5c.

CHEESE—Ohio factory, best, 12½@13c; skims, 5@6c; York Goshen, 13@13½c; Sweitzer 15@16c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 8@9c; evaporated, 12@16c; quarters, 6½@7½c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; peeled, 10@14c; cherries, 18@19c; raspberries, 28@30c; blackberries, 10@11c.

EGGS—No. 1 Pennsylvania and Ohio fresh in barrels or cases, 30@31c; pickled 24@25c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$4 00@4 50 per cwt.

CRANBERRIES—Choice fancy per crate $3 50@3 75; Jersey, in barrels, $9 00@12 00; Western do. $11 00@14 00.

MINCE MEAT—7½c per pound.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Messina oranges, $6 00@7 00; Valencia do. cases, $10 00@12 00; lemons, $3 50@4 50; bananas, $2 00, $2 50@3 00 per bunch; pineapples, choice, $8 00@10 00; common, $5 00@6 00 per 100.

FEATHERS—Live geese, 60@65c in packages; in small lots, 4@5c more.

ONIONS—Per barrell $1 50@1 70.

POTATOES—On track 38@40c; from store 45@50c per bushel, according to size and condition. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $4 25@4 50 per bbl; Southern, $3 00 to $3 10.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old 45@50c per pair; spring 30@40c per pair; dressed 12@13c per lb. Turkeys 12 to 14c per lb. Geese 40 to 50c each. Ducks 13@14c per lb.

GAME—Ducks, $2 50@3 50 per doz; snipe, $3 25 per doz; pheasants, $4 50@5 00 per doz; choice quails, $1 50@2 00 per doz; rabbits, 30@35c per pair; squirrels, $1 25@1 50 per doz; wild turkeys, $1 50@2 50 each; venison saddles, 16@18c per ₱ lb; whole deer, 8@10c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 5¾@6c per lb.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 8½@9c; Virginia, 9@9½c; roasted, $2 00@2 50 per bush; chestnuts, $3 50@4 00 per bushel for choice.

SWEET CORN—We quote dried at 5@7c per pound; pop corn 4c per pound.

HOMINY—We quote at $3 50@3 60 per barrel.

HONEY—Choice new clover, one pound packages, 18@22c; large packages, 15@16c.

TALLOW—City, 8@8¼c; country, 7@7½c.

SWEET CIDER—Country, $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined, $8 50@9 00.

MAPLE SYRUP—New 75@85c per gallon.

SEEDS—Timothy, $1 50@1 60 per bushel; clover, small, $5 50@6 00; blue-grass, $1 60.

SALT—No. 1, $1 00; No. 1 extras, $1 10; Dairy, $1 40; C, $1 20; Globe fertilizer, $1 35; the regular discount on car load lots.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed, 1½@1¾c; all wool, 1½@1¾c.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, 30@35c.

Groceries.

Prices are steady and unchanged, with a moderate trade.

Green Coffees.

Fancy Rio	14¾@15½
Choice Rio	@14
Prime Rio	12½@13½
Good Rio	11¾@
Ordinary Rio	11 @
Java	20 @25

Roasted Coffees.

In papers	16½@17½
In bulk	14½@18½
Lower grades	12 @15½
Java in pa'rs	21 @22
Java in bulk	22 @26

Sugar.

Standard A	8 @
Palace A	7¾ @
Windsor A	7¾ @
Ridgewood A	7¾@
Refined yel'w	6¼ @ 8½
Granulated	8¾ @
Crushed	9 @
Cut loaf	9 @
Powdered	9 @

Syrups.

Choice Maple	33@
Prime do	32@
Choice sugar sr'p	38@40
Prime do do	36@
Good do do	32@
Blackstrap mo'lass	20@22

Soda.

Bi. Carb, in kegs 8¾

CANNED GOODS.

Marrow fat peas	$1 15	Lima beans 2lb, best	$1 60
Soak peas	75	Soak do do	90
Raspberries	1 50@1 60	String do do	75
Strawberries	1 00@1 20	Pumpkins do	1 10
Gooseberries	@1 60	Dam'n plums, 2 lb	1 10
Pineapples	1 50@1 75	Greengage	1 10
Standard peaches	2 00	Egg do	1 60
Pickles, ½ bbls	3 75	Libby's s. c. beef 2 lb	
Do bbls	6 50	₱ doz	2 85
Winslow's corn	1 30	Tomatoes	90@1 00
Baker's do	1 15	Salmon, 1 lb	1 45@1 55
McMurray's do	1 35	Blackberries	1 60
Red cherries	1 30		

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay'r raisins, new	$2 00	Sicily filberts	14 c
Lon. Lay's do	2 75	Smyrna figs	15@18 c
Muscatels do	2 15	Macaroni	8½@12½c
New Valencia do	7¾c	Vermicelli	8½@12½c
Old Sultanas	12 c	Tapioco	5½c
New do	14 c	Brazil nuts	5 c
Dates	7 c	Lemons ₱ box	$4 00
Currants	6½@	Cocoanuts ₱ box	7 00
Prunes, new	6½@ c	Lemon peel ₱ lb	17 c
Almonds Lan'doc	25 c	Pecans	12½c
Do Ivica	22 c	Sago	5 c
Do shelled	40 c	Cit'n peel ₱ lb	17 c
Walnuts, Naples	20 c	Almonds, Sicily	7 00

Provisions.

Hog products are firm and active without change in prices.

Canvass or Plain.

Extra S. C. Hams, 13 lbs and over	13½c
Do do do 14 to 18 lbs	13½c
Do do do 14 lbs and under	13½c
Extra S. C. Shoulders	9 c
Do do Breakfast bacon	10¾c
Do do Dried beef, in sets	15¼c
Do do do knuckles and ribs	17¼c
Do do do all flats	14¼c
Bacon shoulders	7½c
Short clear sides	10 c
Mess pork, ½ bbl	$16 00
Do short cut family, 45 to 50 pieces	16 00
Lard, refined, summer use, in tcs	9¾c
Do half bbls	10¼c
Do in buckets	10¼c
Do in tubs	10¼c
Do 3 lb tin pails, 60 lbs in case	11¼c
Do 5 lb " " " "	11¼c
Do 10 lb " " " "	11 c

Fish.

Extra No. 1 mess mackere'	$17 00@20 00
Extra No. 1 shore do	16 00@25 00
Extra No. 2 shore do	15 00@
No. 2 large bay	13 00@
No. 2 medium do	12 00@
No. 3 large do	12 00@
No. 3 medium	11 00@
No. 3 small	9 00@
Split Labrador herring	8 00@
Split shore do	7 00@
Round do	5 75@
White fish, ₱ half bbl., 100	7 00@
Lake trout, ₱ 100	5 50@
Lake pickerel, ₱ 100	4 50@
Lake herring, ₱ 100	2 50@3 00
George's codfish	6 00@9 00
Medium do	4 25@
Boneless codfish	5 00@8 00
Halibut (smoked)	15@
No. 1 herring, ₱ box	35@
Smoked blueback, ₱ box	1 10@1 25
Sardines, domestic, ¼ box	6 75@
Sardines, domestic, ½ box	10 75@
Sardines, French, ¼ s, ₱ case	12 00@
Sardines, French, ½s, ₱ case	19 00@
Codfish balls, 2 ₱ cans	2 40@

Leather.

Best city oak sole, heavy, 35@37c per pound; best city oak sole leather, light, 33@35c per pound; red sole leather No. 1, heavy, 26@28c per pound; red sole No. 1, light, 24@26c per pound; red sole leather, good damaged, 23@23½c per pound; rough leather, oak, 20@24c per pound; city harness leather, No. 1, 36@37c per pound; city harness leather, No. 2, 33@34c; fair skirting, 37@39c per pound; fair bridle and line leather, per foot, 17@19c; country harness leather, 27@30c per pound; padskins, $5 50@6 50 per dozen; apron, large, $9 50@10 50 per dozen. Tallow @7c

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, December 12, 1883.

Messrs. Dilworth & Ogden, brokers, furnish THE POST with the following quotations prevail ing at the Oil Exchange:

Opening	$1 14¾	Lowest	$1 14¾
Highest	1 14¾	Close	1 14¾
			Barrels.
United shipments			62,211
Average United shipments			52,775
Tidewater shipments			5,200
Average Tidewater shipments			2,748
Charters			22,222
Average charters			32,962
United runs			66,200
Tidewater runs			12,981
Average runs for both lines			61,417

Exchange stock—$100 bid, $179 asked.

Clearances.....10,644,000

N. Y. refined, 9½c; Antwerp, 22f.

(By Telegraph.)

BRADFORD, December 12.—Crude stronger. Runs Tuesday 701,971 barrels. Shipments, 69,471 barrels; charters, 52,579 barre's; clearances, 10,714,000 barrels. United Pipe line certificates opened at $1 14¾; closed at $1 14¾; highest $1 14¾; lowest, $1 13½.

TITUSVILLE, December 12.—Opened at $1 14¾; highest $1 15½; lowest $1 13¾; closed at $1 14¾. Shipments, 69,471 barrels; charters, 52,000 barrels. Market quiet, weak and declining.

OIL CITY, December 12.—Petroleum opened at $1 14¾; highest $1 13¾; lowest $1 13¾; closed at $1 14¾; sales, 2,826,000 barrels; clearances yesterday, 11,542,500 barrels; shipments United, 64,211 barrels; Tidewater, 5,200 barrels; daily average for the month, 55,165 barrels; charters, 52,579 barrels; daily average for the month, 34,119 barrels; runs Monday, United, 66,200 barrels; Tidewater, 12,981 barrels; daily average, 61,411 barrels.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago—DECEMBER 12.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Demand active, unsettled and dull but firm at ½@¾c higher, afterward under liberal offerings declined 1@1¼c, and closed ½c under yesterday. Sales ranged: December 98¼@98¾c, closing at 98¾c; January 97¾@98¾c, closed at 97¾c; February 98¼@99¾c, closed at 98¾c; May 91 05@91 40c, closed at 91 05@ c. No. 2 Chicago spring 98¾@99¾c, closed at 98¾c. No. 3, 81@84c. No. 2 red winter $1 00.

CORN—Demand active, unsettled and irregular; opened steady, advanced ¾@1c, then declined 1¼@1¾c from the outside figures; fluctuated and closed ½c higher for near deliveries; ¾c lower for May. Sales yesterday, cash 6,000 bushels; December 60@61½c, closed at 60¾c; May 60@61¾c, closed at 60¾c; February 59¾@60¾c; May 61¾@63¾c, closed at 62¾c.

OATS—Demoralized, prices declining 1@1¼c under the closing of yesterday; cash 34¼@34¾c; December 34¼@34¾c; January 34¼@34¾c; February 34¼@35¼c, closed at 34¼c; February 34¼@36¼c; May 38¼@39¼c, closed at 38¾c.

RYE—Nominally unchanged at 58¾c.

BARLEY—Dull at 62¾c.

FLAXSEED—Steadyat $1 29@1 30¾.

PORK—Demand active, opened weak at 10@20c lower, but the reduction was recovered later and receded 25@35c; closed steady for cash at $13 25@13 50 for old; $14 10@14 25 for new; January $14 37½@14 45, closed at $14 12½@14 15; February $14 50@14 70, closed at $14 37½@14 40; March $14 72½@14 80; May $14 90@15 20, closed at $14 90@14 95.

LARD—Weaker and 15@20c lower; closed tame; cash 8 65@8 70c; January 8 72½@8 95c; closed at 8 75@8 77½c; February 8 87½@9 10c, closed at 8 77½@8 90c; March 9 05@9 25c, closed at 9 00@9 02½c; May 9 22½@9 45c; closed at 9 22½@9 25c.

BULK MEATS—Fair demand; shoulders 6 25c; short rib 7 45c; short clear 7 70c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—In fair demand at 27c.

Receipts—38,000 barrels; wheat 200,000 bushels; corn, 216,000 bushels; oats, 133,000 bushels; rye, 14,000 bushels; barley, 92,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 24,000 barrels; wheat, 23,000 bushels; corn, 74,000 bushels; oats, 48,000 bushels; rye, 14,000 bushels; barley, 25,000 bushels.

Latest—Call Board.

WHEAT—Sales of 720,000 bushels: December and January advanced ¼c; February advanced ⅝c; May advanced ¾c.

CORN—Sales of 1,045,000 bushels; December advanced ¾c; January advanced ½c; February advanced ⅝c.

OATS—Sales of 210,000 bushels; January advanced ¼c; February advanced ¼c; May advanced ⅝c.

PORK—Sales of 12,000 barrels; January advanced 5c; February advanced 10c; May advanced 15c.

LARD—Sales of 11,000 tierces; December declined 12½c; January, February and May advanced 7½c.

New York, DECEMBER 12.—FLOUR dull; receipts 24,000 barrels; exports, 8,000 barrels; St. Louis $3 40@6 25. Wheat—Spot lots firm; options opened ½c lower, but afterwards reacted ½@¾c; later declined ¾@1c, closing heavy; receipts, 7,500 bushels; exports, 99,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 00@1 06; ungraded red 92c@$1 13¾; No 3 red $1 05@1 06; No 2 red 1 12½@1 13; No 2 red December, sales of 24,000 bushels at $1 11¾@1 11¾, closing at $1 11¾; January, sales of 1,088,000 bushels at $1 13@1 13¾, closing at $1 13¾; February, sales of 1,896,000 bushels at $1 15¾@1 16¾, closing at $1 15½; March, sales of 1,050,000 bushels at $1 17@1 18, closing at $1 17; May, sales of 684,000 bushels at $1 20¾@1 21¾, closing at $1 21¾. Corn—Spot No. 3 fully 5½c and others ½@1c lower; options opened ½@¾c lower, but afterwards reacted 1c; later fell back 1@1½c, closing receipts, 20,000 bushels; exports, 7,000 bushels; ungraded 46@58c; No. 3, 50@55c; No. 2, 67¼@68¼c; No. 2 December, 66¾@67¾c, closing at 66¾c; January 67@68¼c, closing at 67½c; February, 68@69¾c, closing at 68c; May, 70¾@72c, closing at 70¾c. Oats—Spot lots, 1,000 bushels; receipts, 37,000 bushels; exports, 17 bushels; Western mixed 37@40c; white Western 42½@43½c. Hops firm and unchanged. Coffee—spot fair; Rio nominally unchanged at 11¾@13½c; options opened 10@15 points lower, closing firm, decline recovered; Rio No. 7 December at 9 75@9 80c; 11,750 January at 9 75@9 85c; 11,750 February at 9 85@10 00c; 20,750 March at 9 95@10 10c; 15,750 April at 9 95@10 10c; 5,500 do May 10 00@10 10c; 5,000 June 10 10@10 15c; 1,250 July at 10 15. Sugar dull, weak and lower; fair to good refined 6¼@6¾c; C 6 @6¼c; extra C 6¾@6¾c; yellow 6¾@7c; mould A 7¾c; cut loaf and crushed 8¾@9c; powdered 8½@8¾c. Molasses steadily he d; New Orleans 30@35c. Rice—Quiet and firm. Petroleum quiet at $1 14¾. Tallow dull and lower at 7 7-16@7¾c. Rosin firm. Eggs dull and weak at 28@30c. Pork dull and easier. Lard lower; prime steam 9 05@9 17½c; December 9 10@9 13c; January 9 02½@9 05c; February 9 15@9 35c; March 9 25@9 37c; April 9 30@9 45c; May 9 40@9 55c. Butter dull and lower at 9@42c. Cheese quiet and steady. Lead quiet; common 3 65. Others unchanged.

Baltimore, DECEMBER 12.—Flour steady and firm, with a fair demand; Howard street and Western superfine $3 00@3 50; extra $3 75@4 75; family $5 00@5 75. Wheat—Western in active and irregular, closing dull; No. 2 winter red spot $1 07¾@1 07¾; December $1 07@1 07¾; January, 1 08¾@1 08¾; February $1 12@1 12¼. Corn—Western quiet and easier; mixed spot 62¼@62¾c; December 62¼c bid; January 64@64¼c; February 65@65¼c; March 65@67c; steamer 57¼@57½c. Oats higher and firm; Western white 42@44c; mixed 40@42c; Pennsylvania 40@45c. Rye quiet at 66@66c. Hay quiet and steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $13 00@15 00. Provisions quiet and firm; mess pork $15 50. Bulkmeats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 7¼@8¾c. Bacon—Shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9½c. Hams 14½@18c. Lard—Refined 10c. Butter—Western packed lower at 21@22c; creamery steady at 25@35c. Eggs—Fresh lower at 29@30c; pickled dull at 20@21c. Petroleum dull; refined 9@8½c. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair 10¾@11¾c. Sugar quiet.

New Orleans—DECEMBER 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm; white and yellow 80c. Cornmeal scarce at $2 50. Pork higher and scarce at $14 62½. Lard higher; tierce refined 8¾@9c; keg 9@9½c. Coffee steady and in fair demand; common to prime 10¾@13¾c. Sugar—demand active and strong; common to good common 4¾@5¼c; fair to fully fair 5¾@6¾c; prime to choice 6¾@7c; yellow clarified 6¾@7c. Molasses dull and unchanged; common 24@27c; fair 30@33c; prime to choice 37@42c. Rice scarce and firm; ordinary to choice 4¾@6¾c. Bran easier at 90@92½c. Cottonseed oil steady and unchanged. Sight exchange on New York par; sterling 481¾.

Milwaukee—DECEMBER 12.—Flour dull. Wheat unsettled and generally lower; 96c cash; 96¼c January; $1 04¼ May. Corn dull; No. 2 58c; rejected 56c. Oats weaker; No. 2 34¾c. Rye easier; No. 2 55c; No. 1 57¾c. Barley lower; No. 2 62c; extra No. 3 49½@50c. Provisions lower; Mess pork, $14 45 December; $14 3 January. Lard—Prime steam 8 80c December; 8 85c January. Live hogs easier at $4 70@5 10. Butter dull and drooping. Cheese dull. Eggs weak at 24@25c. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat, 30,000 bushels; barley, 30,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 17,000 barrels; wheat, 20,000 bushels; barley, 14,000 bushels.

Toledo, DECEMBER 12.—Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No. 1 white $1 03; No. 2 96c; No. 3 87c; No. 2 red cash $1 03@1 05; December $1 03; January $1 04; February $1 06 asked; May $1 11¾. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 cash and December 59½c; January 56½c asked; May 62c bid, 63¾c asked; rejected 55c; no grade 42½c. Oats dull; No. 2 cash and December 34c; January 35c; May 38c. Cloverseed dull and firm; prime, cash and December, $5 85; January $5 90; February $6 00. Receipts—Wheat, 44,000 bushels; corn, 7,000 bushels; oats, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; corn, 4,000 bushels; oats, none.

Cincinnati—DECEMBER 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 red $1 04@1 05; receipts, 1,500 bushels; shipments 2,500 bushels. Corn dull, weak end lower at 55c for old; No. 3 new 48@49c. Oats irregular at 34@36c the latter light. Rye dull at 60@61c. Barley in good demand; extra No. 3 fall 60c. Pork dull and nominal at $14 75@15 00. Lard heavy at 8.60c. Bulkmeats and bacon dull and unchanged. Whisky easier at $1 13. Butter unchanged.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, December 12, 1883.

Messrs. Huff, Hazelwood & Imhoff, one of the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market prices:

Cattle—Aarivals light and market firm, with a good active demand for all grades at the following quotations:

Prime, 1,450 to 1,500 lbs	$6 25@6 50
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5 50@6 00
Fair, 90 to 1,100 lbs	4 50@5 00
Bulls, stags and fat cows	3 00@4 50

HOGS.

Receipts fair. Market active and excited.

Best Philadelphias	$5 90@6 00
Fair do	5 75@5 85
Best Yorkers	5 30@5 40
Common and fair do	5 15@5 25
Roughs	5 00@5 15
Pigs	3 75@4 25

SHEEP.

Supply light and demand fair; all sold and closed firm at the following prices:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$4 50@4 75
Good, 90 to 95 lbs	4 10@4 25
Fair, 80 to 85 lbs	3 25@3 60
Common, 65 to 75 lbs	2 00@2 50
Lambs	3½@5c

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, December 10, 1883.

CATTLE.

As regards quality, there was little change from last week. The supply was medium of common to fair stock, but of prime there was enough to meet the demand. The market for butchers is seldom good at this season of the year, and that of course makes a poor cattle market. Prime beeves retailed at 7@7¼c; good 6@6½c; common to fair 4½@5½c. Bulls and fat cows 2½@4c. Veals 6@7½c. There was about 75 head of fresh cows—an unusually large number—the prices for which were from $5 to $10 less than a week ago. The stock on sale was as follows:

Name.	Where From.	Number.
L. Reisenstein	St. Louis	44
Arnold & R.	St. Louis	63
Meyer & Lightner	Penna	17
E. Spahr & Co.	Penna	8
Various owners	Penna	20
E. Wolf & Co.	Chicago	26
Arnold & Co.	Chicago	84
Gerson & Ziegler	Chicago	42
S. Tranerman	Chicago	42
A. Fromm	Chicago	55
H. Hirsh & Co.	Chicago	19
S. Lowenstein	Chicago	19
A. Greenwald	London	44
Neudy & Smith	Circleville	30

The total is 630 against 382 last week. The following sales were among those made: Meyer & Lightner 17 head Greene county, Pa., heifers and steers at $4 25@4 75. S. Lowenstein sold 1 car fair 800 to 1,100 lbs Chicago bought cattle at $5 00@5 80. Andy Fromm sold 2 cars 900 to 1,300 lbs fair quality Chicago cattle at $5 00@5 60. Arnold & Ackerman, 4 cars St. Louis bought cattle, 1,100 to 1,400 lbs average, $5 00@7 00. A. Green sold 3 cars of Ohio cattle at $4 25@5 00. S. Marks sold 4 cars of Chicago bought cattle at $5 25@7 25. Gerson & Zeigler reported 6 cars Chicago bought cattle at $5 00@7 15.